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INTRODUCTORY BOOK
TO
OLLENDORFF'S METHOD
OF
LEARNING GERMAN
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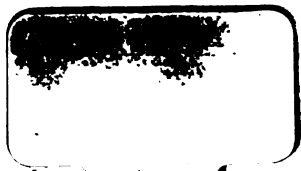


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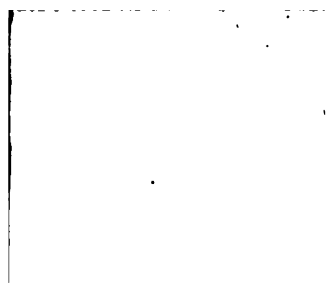
EXTRACT FROM CAPTAIN BASIL HALL'S "SCHLOSS HAINFELD; OR,
A WINTER IN LOWER STYRIA."

"It was not till I had spent nearly a year in Germany, and after I had read, written, and spoken German with much diligence and the most constant opportunities of hearing it in the country itself, that I learned, with no small mortification, that I had all along been proceeding on a wrong system, and that the methods which I had found sufficient to give me a certain sort of knowledge of French and Spanish in Europe, and of Hindostanee and Malays in the East, were totally inoperative when applied to the formidable German.

"By good fortune, however, I fell in with a truly philosophical professor of German at Paris, M. Ollendorff, author of a new and most luminous method of teaching that language. He soon satisfied me of what I had indeed myself begun to suspect, that German, to be understood properly, must be attacked exactly like Mathematics—and that as there is no "royal road" to knowledge in the one case, so is there none in the other. I gave a sigh or two over the ten months' labour I had almost entirely thrown away, and commenced the study anew through the medium of M. Ollendorff's method, which well deserves the title of the Euclid of German. After six months' close application, I can venture to pronounce that by his Method alone so far as I have been able to understand the subject, can this very difficult, but very charming language, be taught without confusion. To those who, like me, have none of that readiness by which, instinctively as it were, foreign tongues are breathed in by some people, and are made use of seemingly without effort, such a method is quite invaluable. By it the scholar advances step by step, understands clearly and thoroughly every thing he reads, and as he goes on, he becomes sensible that all he learns he retains, and all that

he retains is useful and practically applicable. At the same time, he scarcely knows how he has got hold of it, so slightly marked are the shades of daily progression; and so gentle is the rise, that he feels no unpleasant fatigue on the journey. Of course, the student is called upon to exert no small degree of patient application, and he must consent to devote a considerable portion of his time to this pursuit; but he will have the encouraging conviction that every particle of effort is well bestowed.

"I wish I could persuade this admirable teacher to publish his work in English and in England, and to fix himself in London, where his abilities, his knowledge, and his skill in teaching so difficult a language in the most agreeable and patient manner I ever witnessed, would soon earn for him the distinction he deserves. I write in these strong terms of M. Ollendorff's method, because I feel convinced that a familiarity with it would go far to spread the knowledge of this delightful language in England, where, of all the countries in the world, it is most likely to be duly appreciated. The almost matchless beauties of German, not only from their own excellence, but from their analogy to those of our own Literature, and the great similarity of character between the two people, are calculated to produce a much greater effect with us than elsewhere. Independently, also, of the wholesome pleasure which belongs to an elegant pursuit, the study of the German may do much good, not only by the generous cultivation of the national taste, and the vigorous exercise of individual thought which it requires, but by its placing within our reach an immense store of mental merchandize, in exchange for which the labour of six months is the cheapest possible payment."



N O T I C E.

Mr. OLLENDORFF'S residence in London is at No. 23, Tichborne Street,
Piccadilly, during the months of May, June, and July.

T E R M S.

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INTRODUCTORY BOOK

TO

OLLENDORFF'S NEW METHOD OF LEARNING
TO READ, WRITE, AND SPEAK A LANGUAGE
IN SIX MONTHS,

ADAPTED TO

THE GERMAN;

CONTAINING ALSO

A DEFINITION OF ALL THE GERMAN DECLENSIONS,

AND

RULES ON THE GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES:

for the Use of Schools and Private Teachers.

By H. G. OLLENDORFF,

PROFESSOR OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

LONDON:

AT THE AUTHOR'S RESIDENCE,
STARIE'S, 23, TICHBORNE STREET, PICCADILLY.

1841.

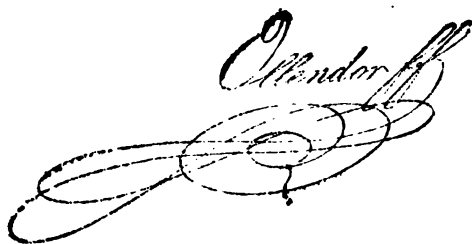


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. To warn the public against the many spurious, incorrect, and incomplete editions which have been published abroad of Mr. Ollendorff's works, it is necessary to notice that each copy has its number and the Author's signature.

No. 257.

A highly stylized, cursive handwritten signature. The word "Ollendorff" is written in a fluid, slanted script. Below the name, there are several large, overlapping loops and flourishes that extend to the left and right, creating a complex, decorative base for the signature.

LONDON:

H. PASSARGE, PRINTER, 13, COMPTON-STREET, BRUNSWICK-SQ.

P R E F A C E.

IT is well known that no grammarian has yet given fixed rules on the German declension. Some have given four declensions, some five, some seven, and some have even gone as far as nine; but all of them have only embarrassed the learner, and, instead of encouraging his endeavours, they have, by the inextricable difficulties of their declensions, only contributed to disgust him, and very often to make him give up his pursuit at the very beginning.

Long and constant meditations on the subject, and many years' experience in teaching, have enabled me to discover the clear and simple rules which I now present to the public, as well as the rules on the gender of German substantives—rules, the difficulties of which have hitherto checked the efforts of all grammarians who attempted to write on the subject. I have reduced

them to three simple rules ; and, proceeding on the same principle, I have equally established three rules for the declension of all the different German adjectives and pronouns, which, by complete and numerous examples, I hope to have made so clear that even a child, however little advanced, will easily understand and be able to apply them after a short practice.

The reason why the English have thought the study of the German language so difficult, is, that the grammars which they have hitherto used have been written on an essentially false principle ; for, instead of explaining to foreigners clearly and by slight imperceptible transitions what, to them, as natives, appeared so easy, the grammarians began by directing the learner's attention to the intricacies of the language, which should be very carefully concealed from the beginner, as they must appear to him very tedious and almost impossible to understand, but which he will easily be able to manage when he comes to know something of the language.

The present publication is, therefore, chiefly designed for those who study either without the assistance or in the absence of a master, as well as for those who have hitherto pursued a wrong course, and wish to be set

right. In my Method, I constantly remind the learners, that, in order to become intimately acquainted with the various terminations which constitute the greatest difficulties of the German language, they must decline aloud a great many substantives with adjectives and all sorts of pronouns. But, although the Method is very comprehensive as to this part of the language, the examples of the various declensions have, therein, for the sake of the systematically arranged questions and answers, been so dispersed, and to save room, so often abridged, that the learner will find great assistance in the regular examples which I give here of the different inflections, if not of all, at least of the most important declinable parts of the German language. The verbs, the only part left out in this work, have been treated in a most complete manner in the second part of the Method.

INTRODUCTION.

BEING convinced that a proper method of pursuing any study, often supplies the place of much labour and even of natural talent, I should deem it wrong, if I commenced this publication without a few preliminary observations on the usefulness of the work and on the study of the pupil; and as these observations are founded on experience, I cannot sufficiently call the attention of the reader to them.

I shall begin by reminding the pupil of my former advice: he must accustom himself to decline aloud a number of substantives with all sorts of adjectives and of pronouns, and that as soon as he has learnt the writing⁽¹⁾ and commenced the study of the Method, which, as well as the exercises, must not be interrupted on that account. In beginning to decline, however, he must not try to learn the declensions by heart, but must look at each example; only after having declined a good deal, he must try to say them by heart, without looking either at the examples or his own written declensions. Any one who has been in the habit of studying foreign languages will easily conceive the importance of this caution. The learner, in

¹ The writing must be acquired in the two first lessons (See those Lessons in Meth. Part I).

trying to say what he does not perfectly know, contracts a habit of hesitating and stammering, which afterwards, when he comes to converse, will form the greatest impediment to fluency of speech. He must, therefore, in the beginning learn more by his eye and ear than otherwise. But it is by the ear that he must learn most; for when we hear a thing often repeated it strikes our ear in such a manner, that we are, as it were, involuntarily moving our lips to repeat it. It also forms the most essential part in my system that every question, containing the elements of its answer, the learner, in answering, only repeats what he hears, though he answers in a rational manner and according to his own impulse. It is, however, not by his own answers that he will in the beginning acquire fluency of speech, but by listening attentively to the questions put to him. He should therefore accustom himself always to give direct, short, and correct answers, and never to hesitate.

When he has mastered all the different terminations, as if they belonged to his mother tongue, the learner must begin to conjugate the verbs. It will not, on that account, be necessary to reach the end of the first volume; an assiduous scholar, who is anxious to advance, will begin to conjugate at the six and thirtieth lesson, and as soon as he is master of the mechanism of conjugation, he may commence to read some of the German authors, still, however, without interrupting the study of the Method. I strongly advise the pupil to begin by the selection of pieces contained at the end of the second part of the Method, and which are arranged according to their respective difficulties.

It is essential to remind the learner, that the addition or omission of the smallest particle entirely alters the signification of the verb⁽²⁾. He will therefore, in reading, have to look for each word in the dictionary, and adapt its sense to the other words of the sentence. If the word is not found in the dictionary, it must be sought for in the alphabetical table of the irregular verbs (Meth. Part II.), and if it be a compound verb, as *beschlüge*, for example, the particle *be* must be taken off and the verb looked for in the letters *sch* of the irregular verbs. There it will be found that *schlügen* is the imperfect of the subjunctive of the verb *schlagen*, to beat; to this infinitive the particle *be* must again be added, which will give *beschlügen*, the signification of which will be found in the dictionary. The meaning of words such as: *stand aus*, *band los*, *hielt inne*, the particles of which are often placed at the end of the sentence, must not be sought for either in the letters, *a*, *l*, *i*, but amongst the letters *st*, *b*, *h*, of the table of irregular verbs. It will be found there, that *stand*, *band*, *hielt*, are the imperfects of the verbs, *stehen*, *binden*,

² The evidence of this truth will be easily recognized by comparing the verb *gehen*, to go, with some of its compounds, as, *abgehen*, to depart, to retire; *angehen*, to concern, to be bearable; *aufgehen*, to rise, to open; *ausgehen*, to go out, to die away; *begehen*, to commit; *durchgehen*, to pass through, to examine; *eingehen*, to waste away; *entgehen*, to escape; *ergehen*, to happen; *fortgehen* and *weggehen*, to go away; *hergehen*, to approach; *hingehen*, to go there, to pass; *hintergehen*, to deceive; *mitgehen*, to accompany; *nachgehen*, to follow; *übergehen*, to desert; *umgehen*, to associate, to revolve; *untergehen*, to set, to sink, to perish; *vergehen*, to pass away, to elapse, to perish; *zergehen*, to melt, to dissolve; *zugehen*, to go fast, to shut; &c.

halten; to these infinitives the separable particles, *auf*, *los*, *inne*, must be added, which will give, *aufstehen*, *losbinden*, *innehalten*, the signification of which will be found in the dictionary.

The greatest difficulty in acquiring a foreign language, and particularly the German, is undoubtedly that of knowing how to speak and to answer with facility the questions put to us. When once this difficulty is conquered, a result that may be attained at the end of the thirty-six first lessons, the pupil will have nothing to do but to perfect himself in declining and conjugating. He may then be said to have acquired the language; for he will only have to remember the nomenclature of the words, and to account for the rules.

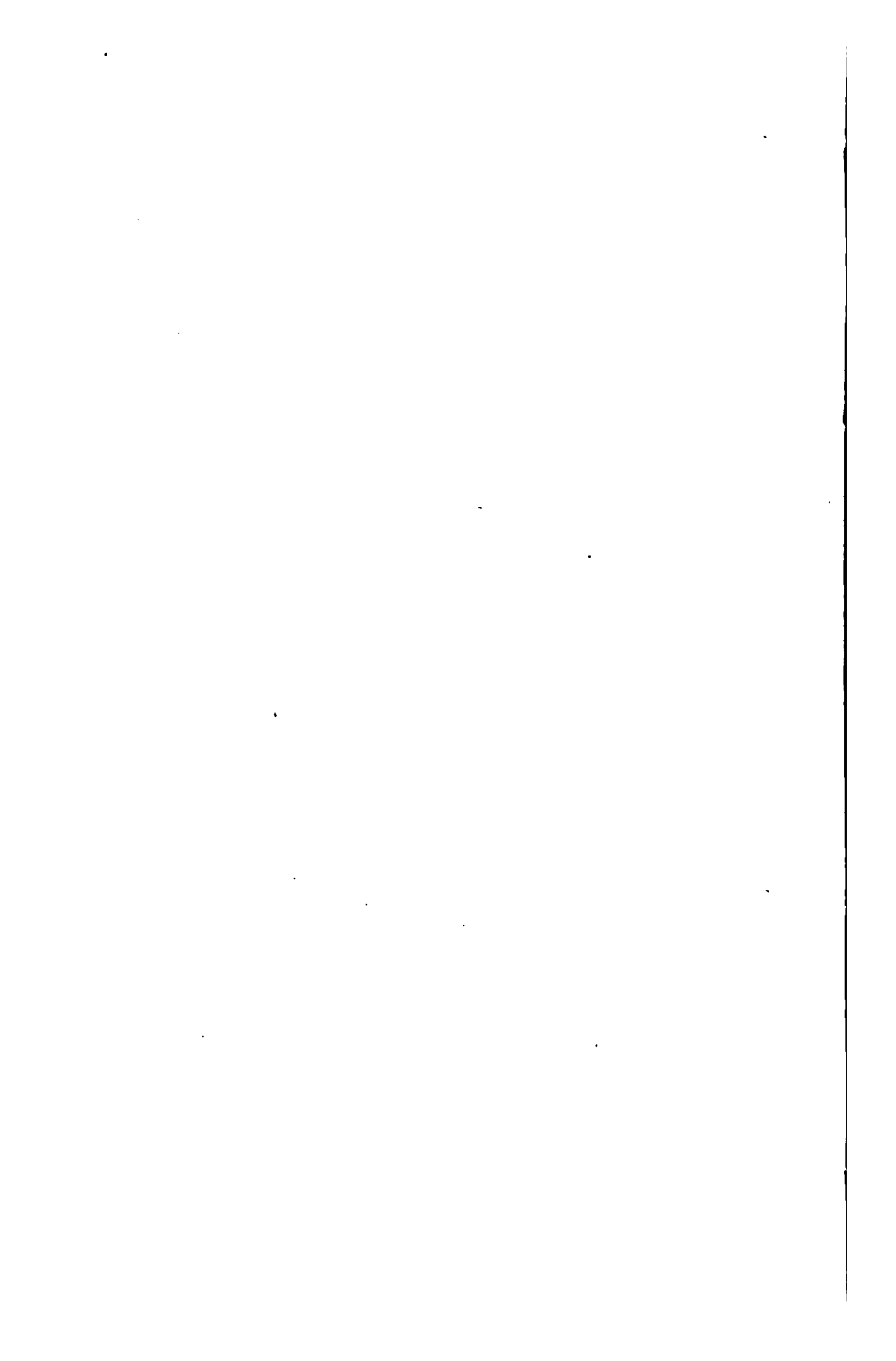
I have thought it advisable in the second part of the Method to give a recapitulation of all the parts of speech, especially for those persons who, not having sufficiently studied the grammar of their native tongue, will not be sorry, to find there a few simple explanations on general grammar.

Besides the lessons and exercises, the pupil must prescribe to himself for each lesson a certain number of adverbs, of prepositions, or of conjunctions to study (Method Part II.); and as the newly acquired words are repeated, he must always repeat a part of what he has learnt in the preceding lessons.

I am not afraid to assert, and the success which I have so frequently obtained, warrants my assertion, that the pupil who has regularly followed my advice, and attentively studied my two volumes (I do not even except those who have but little natural talent for languages) will

have as perfect a knowledge of German, will read, write and speak it, as if he had been educated in Germany.

I advise those persons who are on the point of travelling in Germany, or of passing an examination, and who are anxious to obtain a general knowledge of the language, to begin by mastering the declension of nouns, of the adjectives, and of the adjective pronouns contained in this work, as well as the mechanism of conjugation (Meth Part II.). This will only take about a fortnight at most. With the assistance of a dictionary they will then be able to read the German authors, at the cost of a little more trouble, it is true, than those who regularly study the Method will experience. I advise them also to read the lessons of the first volume, without writing the exercises. This study, if it may be termed such, will stand them instead of the analysed dialogues, and will give them the faculty of expressing themselves in German. They will be thereby enabled, without loss of time, to obtain a certain acquaintance with the language in less than a month; they can afterwards improve upon it as time or inclination prompts them.



GERMAN GRAMMAR.

CHAPTER I.

DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Preliminary Observations.

A. All substantives, without exception, take *n* in the dative case of the plural, if they have not one in the nominative.

B. All masculine and neuter substantives ending in *el*, *en*, *er*¹, as also diminutives in *chen* and *lein*, have the same termination in the plural as in the singular.

C. All feminine substantives, without exception, remain invariable in the singular.

¹ These three terminations exactly correspond in pronunciation to the English word *Eleanor*.

A TABLE

Of the Declension of Substantives.

	Subst. Masculine.	Subst. Feminine.	Subst. Neuter.																					
	RULE I.	RULE II.	RULE III.																					
Singular.	<table> <tr><td>N.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>G.</td><td>ſ or eſ.</td></tr> <tr><td>D.</td><td>or e.</td></tr> <tr><td>A.</td><td></td></tr> </table>	N.		G.	ſ or eſ.	D.	or e.	A.		<table> <tr><td>N.</td><td rowspan="4">} invariable.</td></tr> <tr><td>G.</td></tr> <tr><td>D.</td></tr> <tr><td>A.</td></tr> </table>	N.	} invariable.	G.	D.	A.	<table> <tr><td>N.</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>G.</td><td>ſ or eſ.</td></tr> <tr><td>D.</td><td>or e.</td></tr> <tr><td>A.</td><td></td></tr> </table>	N.		G.	ſ or eſ.	D.	or e.	A.	
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DIVISION I.

Declension of Masculine Substantives.

RULE I. — Masculine substantives take *eſ* or *ſ* in the genitive case singular: those ending in *ſ*, *ſſ*, *z*, *ſſ*, take *eſ* and *e* in the dative; all others, particularly those ending in *eſ*, *en*, *er*, take *ſ*, and nothing in the dative. They take *e* in all cases of the plural², and soften the radical vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*.

Examples.

1. Of a masculine noun which changes the radical vowel *a* into *ä* in the plural.

² Independently of the *n* in the dative; if therefore we shall speak hereafter of the four cases of the plural, the *n* of the dative must always be supposed. (See Preliminary Observation *A*.)

Singular.

N. der Wall,	the rampart.
G. des Walleß,	of the rampart.
D. dem Walle,	to the rampart.
A. den Wall,	the rampart.

Plural.

die Wälle,	the ramparts.
der Wälle,	of the ramparts.
den Wällen,	to the ramparts.
die Wälle,	the ramparts.

2. Of a masculine noun which changes the radical vowel *o* into *ö* in the plural.

N. der Sohn,	the son.
G. des Sohneß,	of the son.
D. dem Sohne,	to the son.
A. den Sohn,	the son.

die Söhne,	the sons.
der Söhne,	of the sons.
den Söhnen,	to the sons.
die Söhne,	the sons.

3. Of a masculine noun in *ß*, adding in the genitive singular *eß*, in the dative *e*, and changing *ß* into *ff* in the genitive and dative singular and in all the cases of the plural. It also changes in the plural the radical vowel *u* into *ü*.

N. der Fluß,	the river.
G. des Flußeß,	of the river.
D. dem Fluße,	to the river.
A. den Fluß,	the river.

die Flüße,	the rivers.
der Flüße,	of the rivers.
den Flüßen,	to the rivers.
die Flüße,	the rivers.

4. Of a masculine noun ending in *el* (see Preliminary Observation B.) which takes only *s* in the genitive singular, nothing in the dative, and has in the plural the same termination as in the singular.

N. der Spiegel,	the looking-glass.
G. des Spiegeleß,	of the looking-glass.
D. dem Spiegel,	to the looking-glass.
A. den Spiegel,	the looking-glass.

die Spiegel,	the looking-glasses.
der Spiegel,	of the looking-glasses.
den Spiegeln,	to the looking-glasses.
die Spiegel,	the looking-glasses.

5. Of a masculine noun ending in *en* (see Preliminary Observation B.) which takes only *s* in the genitive singular,

nothing in the dative, and has in the plural the same termination as in the singular.

N. der Garten,	the garden.	die Gärten,	the gardens.
G. des Gartens,	of the garden.	der Gärten,	of the gardens.
D. dem Garten,	to the garden.	den Gärten,	to the gardens.
A. den Garten,	the garden.	die Gärten,	the gardens.

6. Of a masculine noun ending in *er* (see Preliminary Observation *B.*) which takes only *s* in the genitive singular, nothing in the dative, and has in the plural the same termination as in the singular.

N. der Bruder,	the brother.	die Brüder,	the brothers.
G. des Bruders,	of the brother.	der Brüder,	of the brothers.
D. dem Bruder,	to the brother.	den Brüdern,	to the brothers.
A. den Bruder,	the brother.	die Brüder,	the brothers.

Observations.

A. The genitive singular of masculine and neuter nouns sometimes terminates in *s*, and sometimes in *es*, except those in *es*, *en*, *er*, *den* and *lein* which always take *s*. These forms are equally good; but the former is more frequently used in conversation, and the latter in composition. The same distinction ought to be observed with regard to the dative singular of masculine and neuter nouns which takes *e* when the genitive takes *es*. (See the three first examples above).

B. Nouns ending in *ß* change *ß* into *ff* whenever the word receives any addition by the declension. (See the third example above). When *ß* is preceded by a long vowel, however, it is not changed. The substantives in which *ß* is preceded by a long vowel have in this book been marked thus: — Ex. der Fuß, the foot.

Masculine,

Singular:

A. van 't Oeywint, the abyss... van 't Oeywint, the abyss.
 G. van 't Oeywint ab. of the abyss... van 't Oeywint, of the abyss.
 D. van 't Oeywint to the abyss... van 't Oeywint to the abyss.
 A. van 't Oeywint, the abyss... van 't Oeywint, the abyss.

Plural:

4.

Synon. Oeywint.

Synon. Van in; Wel? Of, mijn Gave, is' f van de Gave.
 Synon. Van. Of? Wel? Of f van mijn Gave. Van van van van?
 Of f van van? Of van van van van? Of f van van van van?
 Synon. Van van van van? Of van van van van van van van van.

C. In compound words the last of the component words only is softened. Ex. *der Hausvater*, the father of the family; Plur. *die Hausväter*. *Der Vorhang*, the curtain; Plur. *die Vorhänge*. In the diphthong *au*, *a* is softened. Ex. *der Baum*, the tree; Plur. *die Bäume*. In the diphthong *eu*, the letter *u* is not softened. Ex. *der Freund*, the friend; Plur. *die Freunde*. In double vowels one is softened in the plural, and the other is suppressed. Ex. *der Saal*, the saloon; Plur. *die Säle*.

D. Do not soften the radical vowels in the plural :

a.) Masculine substantives derived from feminine substantives. Ex. *der Kutscher*, the coachman, derived from *die Kutsche*, the coach; Plur. *die Kutscher*.

b.) From a regular verb. Ex. *der Besuch*, the visit, derived from *suchen*, to seek; Plur. *die Besuche*.

c.) From a name of a town. Ex. *der Pariser*, the Parisian; Plur. *die Pariser*.

On the opposite plate the learner will see how he is to write his declensions and his exercises.

MASCULINE SUBSTANTIVES,

To serve as Examples to the preceding Rules.

Der Abgrund, the abyss.
— *Abhang*, the slope.

Der Abschied, the leave.
— *Abstand*, the distance.

Der Abt, the abbot.
 — Acker, the field.
 — Apfel, the apple.
 — Ast, the branch.
 — Bach, the brook.
 — Bart, the beard.
 — Baum, the tree.
 — Blick, the look.
 — Boden, the ground,
 the bottom.

Der Bogen, the arch.
 — Brief, the letter.
 — Damm, the dyke.
 — Degen, the sword.
 — Dieb, the thief.
 — Dunst, the vapour.
 — Engel, the angel.
 — Faden, the thread.
 — Fall, the case.
 — Federtiel, the quill.

Obs.—Words terminated in *iel* or *ier*, in which *e* only serves to lengthen the syllable, must not be considered as words ending in *el*, *er*. They take, like the other masculine nouns, *e* in the plural.

Der Fehler, the fault.
 — Feind, the enemy.
 — Fisch, the fish.
 — Freund, the friend.
 — Fuchs, the fox.
 — Fuß, the foot.
 — Gang, the walk.
 — Gebrauch, the custom.
 — Genuß, the enjoyment.
 — Gesang, the singing.
 — Graben, the ditch.
 — Gruß, the salute.
 — Hahn, the cock.
 — Hals, the neck.
 — Hieb, the blow.

Der Himmel, the heaven.
 — Hof, the court.
 — Hut, the hat.
 — Kamm, the comb.
 — Knecht, the valet.
 — Knopf, the button.
 — Koch, the cook.
 — König, the king.
 — Kopf, the head.
 — Korb, the basket.
 — Krug, the pitcher.
 — Kuß, the kiss.
 — Laden, the shop.
 — Mangel, the want.
 — Mantel, the cloak.

Der Markt, the market.

- Nagel, the nail.
- Ofen, the oven.
- Papst, the pope.
- Pallast, the palace.
- Platz, the place.
- Regenschirm, the umbrella.
- Ring, the ring.
- Rock, the coat.
- Sack, the bag.
- Satz, the sentence.
- Schatz, the treasure.
- Schlag, the blow.
- Schlitten, the sledge.
- Schlund, the gulf.
- Schnabel, the bill, the beak.
- Schuß, the shot.
- Schwager, the brother-in-law.
- Schwan, the swan.
- Sieg, the victory.
- Sprung, the jump.
- Stall, the stable.
- Stamm, the trunk.
- Stand, the condition.

Der Stein, the stone.

- Stern, the star.
- Stiel³, the handle.
- Stoch, the stick.
- Storch, the stork.
- Strauch, the shrub.
- Strumpf, the stocking.
- Stuhl, the chair.
- Thurm, the tower.
- Tisch, the table.
- Ton, the sound.
- Topf, the pot.
- Traum, the dream.
- Vater, the father.
- Vogel, the bird.
- Wagen, the carriage.
- Wein, the wine.
- Wind, the wind.
- Wolf, the wolf.
- Wurm, the worm.
- Zahn, the tooth.
- Zaum, the bridle.
- Zaun, the hedge.
- Zeug, the stuff.
- Zug, the feature.

³ See the preceding observation.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. The following masculine substantives do not soften in the plural the radical vowels.

Der Aal, the eel.

- Abend, the evening.
- Adler, the eagle.
- Admiral, the admiral.
- Arm, the arm.
- Brunnen, the fountain.
- Dolch, the dagger.
- Draht, the wire.
- Gemahl, the husband.
- General, the general.
- Grad, the degree.
- Grobſchen, the grosh.
- Gulden, the florin.
- Habicht, the hawk.
- Halm, the straw, the halm.
- Hamſter, the German marmot.
- Harn, the urine.
- Herzog, the duke.
- Hund, the dog.
- Kapaun, the capon.
- Koffer, the trunk.

Der Kranich, the crane.

- Kuchen, the cake.
- Lachs, the salmon.
- Marber, the martin.
- Monat, the month.
- Oheim, the uncle.
- Pfad, the path.
- Pfropf or Pfropfen, the cork.
- Plan, the scheme, the design.
- Pudel, the spaniel.
- Puls, the pulse.
- Punkt, the point.
- Salat, the salad.
- Schatten, the shadow.
- Schuh, the shoe.
- Star, the starling.
- Stoff, the stuff.
- Strauß, the ostrich.
- Tag, the day.
- Thaler, the crown (money).
- Zobel, the sable.

EXCEPTION II.

This exception contains nouns which take *en* or *n*⁴ in the genitive singular, and retain this termination in all the cases of the plural in which they do not soften the radical vowels. They are divided in three classes, viz.

First. All masculine nouns ending in *e*⁵, to which we must reckon the names of nations having this termination, and all adjectives taken substantively, when preceded by the definite article.

Example.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
N. der Löwe,	the lion.	die Löwen, the lions.
G. des Löwen,	of the lion.	der Löwen, of the lions.
D. dem Löwen,	to the lion.	den Löwen, to the lions.
A. den Löwen,	the lion.	die Löwen, the lions.

In the same manner are declined the following :—

Der Affe, the ape.	Der Drache, the dragon.
— Barde, the bard.	— Erbe, the heir.
— Bote, the messenger.	— Falke, the falcon.
— Bube, the knave.	— Fink, the finch.
— Buchstabe, the letter.	— Gatte, the consort.
— Bußte, the paramour.	— Gefährte, the com-
— Bürge, the bail.	panion,

⁴ Those ending in *e* take *n* only, the others of this exception take *en*, except the following four which also take *n* : der Baier, der Bauer, der Gevatter, der Nachbar.

⁵ Except der Käse, the cheese; gen. sing. des Käses, plur. die Käse.

Der Gehülfe, the assistant.
 — Genosse, the partner.
 — Gespieler, the play-fellow.
 — Göze, the idol.
 — Hase, the hare.
 — Heide, the pagan.
 — Hirte, the swain.
 — Junge, the lad.
 — Knabe, the boy.
 — Knappe, the lad, the page.
 — Laie, the layman.
 — Nachkomme, the descendant.
 — Neffe, the nephew.
 — Ochse, the ox.
 — Pathe, the godfather.
 — Pfaffe, the priest.
 — Rabe, the raven.
 — Riese, the giant.
 — Schulze, the village-justice.

Der Schurke, the rascal.
 — Schütze, the shooter.
 — Sklave, the slave.
 — Zeuge, the witness.
 — Böhme, the Bohemian.
 — Britte, the Briton.
 — Däne, the Dane.
 — Deutsche, the German.
 — Franzose, the Frenchman.
 — Germane, the German (of old).
 — Grieche, the Greek.
 — Hesse, the Hessian.
 — Jude, the Jew.
 — Pole, the Pole.
 — Preusse, the Prussian.
 — Russe, the Russian.
 — Sächse, the Saxon.
 — Schwabe, the Snabian.
 — Schwede, the Swede.
 — Türke, the Turk, &c.

Second. Nouns taken from foreign languages and ending in : ant, arch, at, et, ent, ist, it, og, as : —

Der Adjutant, the adjutant.
 — Consonant, the consonant.
 — Komödiant, the comedian.

Der Monarch, the monarch.
 — Advokat, the lawyer.
 — Kandidat, the candidate.
 — Soldat, the soldier.

Der Komet, the comet.
 — Planet, the planet.
 — Poet, the poet.
 — Prophet, the prophet.
 — Präsident, the president.

Der Student, the student.
 — Christ, the Christian.
 — Pietist, the pietist.
 — Eremit, the hermit.
 — Theolog, the theologian, &c.

Obs. Der Magistrat, the magistrate, has in the genitive *s*, and in the plur. *e*. Ex. Des Magistrats, plur. Die Magistrats.

Third. The following words:—

Der Bär, the bear.
 — Baier⁶, the Bavarian.
 — Barbar, the barbarian.
 — Bauer, the peasant.
 — Fasan, the pheasant.
 — Fels, the rock.
 — Fleck, the spot.
 — Fürst, the prince, the sovereign.
 — Geß, the fool.
 — Gefell, the companion.
 — Gevatter⁷, the godfather, the gossip.

Der Graf, the count.
 — Held, the hero.
 — Herr⁸, the master, the lord.
 — Husar, the hussar.
 — Katholik, the Catholic.
 — Kosak, the Cossack.
 — Leopard, the leopard.
 — Mensch, man (*homo*).
 — Mohr, the Moor.
 — Nachbar⁹, the neighbour.
 — Narr, the fool.

⁶ See Note 4. Page 9.

⁷ Der Gevatter may also be declined according to the substantives ending in *er*, but then it does not soften the radical vowel in the plural.

⁸ It is better to say: Herrn in the genitive and the other cases of the singular; but the plural is always Herren.

⁹ It is better to say in the genitive singular des Nachbars, and consequently the dative and accusative singular add nothing; but in the plural an *n* must be added to all the cases. (See Note 4. Page 9.)

Der Patriot, the patriot.	Der Tartar, the Tartar.
— Pfau, the peacock.	— Thor, the soul.
— Philosoph, the philosopher.	— Tyrann, the tyrant.
— Präfect, the prefect.	— Ungar, the Hungarian.
— Prinz, the prince.	— Unterthan, the subject.
	— Vorfahr, the ancestor.

Obs. About a good many words the German declension has hitherto not been settled; for they are found declined sometimes in one way and sometimes in another. Such are the following:—

Der Balken, the beam.	Der Namen, the name.
— Frieden, peace.	— Samen, the seed.
— Funken, the spark.	— Schaden, the damage.
— Gedanken, the thought.	— Schatten, the shadow.
— Gefallen, the favour.	— Schlitten, the sledge.
— Glauben, faith.	— Willen, the will.
— Haufen, the heap.	

These words were formerly: *der Balke, der Friede, der Funke, &c.*, so that many Germans do not know whether they must say in the genitive singular *des Balken, des Frieden, des Funken*, or *des Balkens, des Friedens, des Funkens*. According to the rules which I gave on the declension of masculine substantives, this difficulty vanishes at once; for if we say, according to the present orthography, in the nominative singular *der Balken, der Frieden, &c.*, we must, after my rules on masculine substantives, add in the genitive singular an *s* and leave the plural unaltered (Genitive *des Balkens, plur. die Balken*.) If, on the contrary, we wish to say in the nominative sing.: *der Balke, der Friede, der Funke*, then these substantives belong to the nouns end-

ing in *e*, given in Exception II., Class *First*, and which take *n* in all the cases singular and plural (Genitive *des Ballen*, plur. *die Ballen*).¹⁰

The same observation applies to the substantive *Schrefen*, and similar ones, which some spell *Schref*; for if it is in the nominative *Schrefen*, it has in the genitive *s*, and remains uninflected in all the cases of the plural, agreeably to my preliminary Observation *B.*, on masculine and neuter substantives ending in *el*, *en*, *er*; but if on the contrary it is *Schref*, it has in the genitive singular *s*, and *e* in all the cases of the plural.

EXCEPTION III.

This consists of masculine substantives which take *en* in all the cases of the plural, without softening the radical vowels, though in the singular they follow the general rule on the declension of masculine substantives. They are,

First. All words derived from Latin and terminating in *or*, such as : —

Der Kantor, the chanter.
— Doctor, the doctor.
— Inspector, the inspector.

Der Pastor, the pastor.
— Professor, the professor.
— Rector, the rector, &c

¹⁰ In reading the German classics, the learner will find many instances of the truth of this assertion—in Luther's Bible, in Klopstock's, in Wieland's, in Herder's, and even in Schiller's and Goethe's works. But to be convinced at once, the reader has only to consult Heyse, considered all over Germany the best Grammarian of the day.

Obs. From this rule must be excepted those nouns which have the tonic accent on the syllable *or*, such as: *der Rastor*, the castor; *der Humor*, the humour; *der Matador*, the matadore, &c. They take, like other masculine substantives, *s* in the genitive singular, and *e* in all the cases of the plural, but do not soften the vowels.

Second. The ten following substantives. The first five take *en*, the other four *n* only.

Der Mast, the mast.	Der See ² , the lake.
— Schmerz, the pain.	— Pantoffel, the slipper.
— Sporn ¹ , the spur.	— Stachel, the sting.
— Staat, the state.	— Stiefel, the boot.
— Straß, the beam.	— Better ³ , the cousin.

EXCEPTION IV.

There are a few masculine substantives which take *er* in all the cases of the plural and soften the radical vowels. They are,

First, The following nine substantives:—

Gott, God.	Der Geist, the ghost.
Der Böhewicht, the profligate man.	— Leib, the body.
	— Mann, the man (<i>vir</i>).

¹ The plural of *der Sporn* is *Sporen*.

² This word is in the plural pronounced as if it were *See·en*.

³ It would be desirable that these last four substantives were classed under the general rule of masculine and neuter substantives ending in *el*, *en*, *er*. Besides, there is nothing more contrary to the harmony of a good German pronunciation than an *n* added to the nominative plural of the word *Better*. I must however here mention, that many good authors have already in their compositions omitted the letter *n* in the plural of these words.

Der Ort, the place.
— Rand, the edge.

Der Vormund, the guardian.
— Wald, the forest.

Second. Masculine substantives ending in thum. Ex. :—

Singular.
Der Irrthum, the error.
— Reichthum, the riches.

Plural.
Die Irrthümer.
— Reichthümer.

Obs.—Compound words in mann, as, der Hauptmann, the captain, change, in the plural, this termination into leute. Ex. :—

Singular.
Der Hauptmann, the captain.
— Edelmann, the nobleman.
— Fuhrmann, the carter.
— Zimmermann, the carpenter.

Plural.
Die Hauptleute, the captains.
— Edelleute, the noblemen.
— Fuhrleute, the carters.
— Zimmerleute, the carpenters.

DIVISION II.

Declension of Feminine Substantives.

RULE II.—All feminine substantives, without exception, together with all foreign feminine words adopted into German, as, die Form, the form; die Linie, the line, remain invariable in all the cases singular. (See preliminary Obs. C.) Feminine substantives ending in e, el, er, add n, and, all others en, in all the cases of the plural; and do not soften the radical vowels. (See Table of the Declension of Substantives, page 2).

*Examples.***1. Of a feminine noun ending in e.**

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
N. die Blume,	the flower.	die Blumen, the flowers.
G. der Blume,	of the flower.	der Blumen, of the flowers.
D. der Blume,	to the flower.	den Blumen, to the flowers.
A. die Blume,	the flower.	die Blumen, the flowers.

2. Of a feminine noun ending in el.

N. die Gabel,	the fork.	die Gabeln, the forks.
G. der Gabel,	of the fork.	der Gabeln, of the forks.
D. der Gabel,	to the fork.	den Gabeln, to the forks.
A. die Gabel,	the fork.	die Gabeln, the forks.

3. Of a feminine noun ending in er.

N. die Feder,	the pen.	die Federn, the pens.
G. der Feder,	of the pen.	der Federn, of the pens.
D. der Feder,	to the pen.	den Federn, to the pens.
A. die Feder,	the pen.	die Federn, the pens.

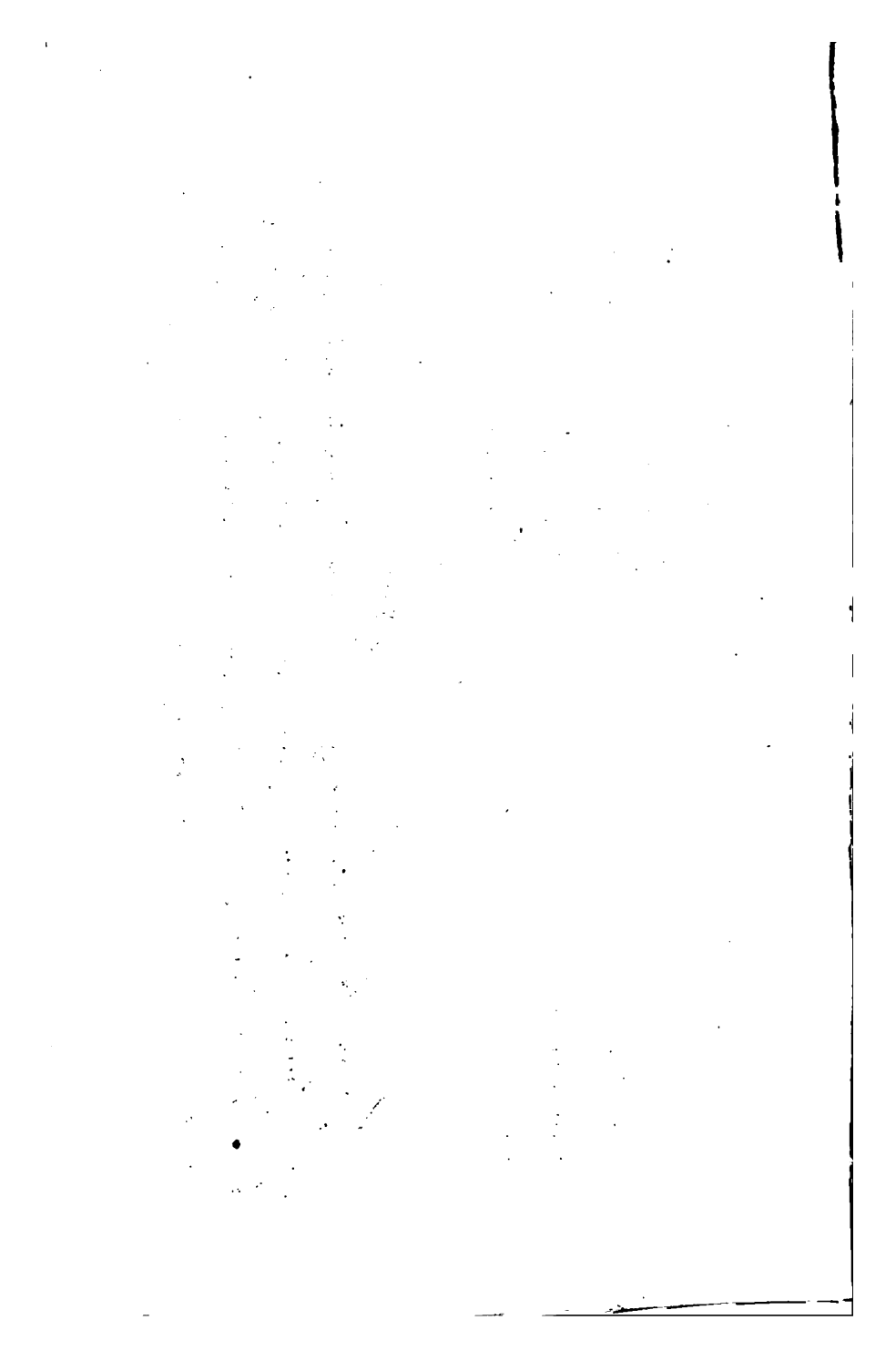
4. Of a feminine noun not having either of the endings e, el, er.

N. die Antwort,	the answer.	die Antworten, the answers.
G. der Antwort,	of the answer.	der Antworten, of the answers.
D. der Antwort,	to the answer.	den Antworten, to the answers.
A. die Antwort,	the answer.	die Antworten, the answers.

5. Of a feminine noun derived from a foreign language.

N. die Person,	the person.	die Personen, the persons.
G. der Person,	of the person.	der Personen, of the persons.
D. der Person,	to the person.	den Personen, to the persons.
A. die Person,	the person.	die Personen, the persons.

On the opposite plate the learner will see how he is to decline in writing.



FEMININE SUBSTANTIVES

To serve as examples to the preceding rules.

Die Abgabe, the tax.	Die Gefahr, the danger.
Absicht, the intention.	— Gegen, the country.
— Ader, the vein.	— Gesellschaft, the so-
— Abndung, the fore-	ciety.
boding.	— Gestalt, the figure.
— Anstalt, the prepara-	— Glückseligkeit, the fe-
tive.	licity.
— Arbeit, the work.	— Handlung, the action.
— Arie, the air, the tune.	— Heirath, the marriage.
— Arznei, the medicine.	— Jugend, youth.
— Beleidigung, the of-	— Jungfer, the virgin.
fence.	— Kaiserinn, the empress.
— Bibliothek, the library.	— Kinderei, the childish-
— Ente, the duck.	ness.
— Erbschaft, the inherit-	— Klasse, the class.
ance.	— Königin, the queen.
— Essenz, the essence.	— Krankheit, the illness.
— Fabrik, the fabric.	— Kugel, the ball.
— Fähigkeit, the capacity.	— Lächerlichkeit, the ridi-
— Formel, the formula.	culousness.
— Form, the form.	— Leidenschaft, the pas-
— Freundin, the female	sion.
friend.	— Leiter, the ladder.
— Freundschaft, the friend-	— Linie, the line.
ship.	— Lustbarkeit, the re-
— Frist, the delay.	joicing.
— Gabe, the gift.	— Nachricht, the informa-
— Geburt, the birth.	tion.

Die Nachtigall, the night-
ingale.

— Nation, the nation.

— Natur, the nature.

— Ohnmacht, the fainting
fit.

— Pflicht, the duty.

— Poesie, the poetry.

— Predigt, the sermon.

— Provinz, the province.

— Redlichkeit, the honesty.

— Rose, the rose.

— Religion, the religion.

— Schicht, the stratum.

— Schrift, the writing.

Die Schulter, the shoulder.

— Schüssel, the dish.

— Schwester, the sister.

— Stirn, the forehead.

— Taube, the pigeon.

— Thür, the door.

— Tugend, the virtue.

— Tyrannei, the tyranny.

— Universität, the univer-
sity.

— Vollmacht, the pleni-
potence.

— Welt, the world.

— Zeit, the time.

— Zunge, the tongue.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. This contains only the two substantives: die Mutter, the mother; die Tochter, the daughter. They soften in the plural the radical vowels without adding anything. Ex.

Singular.

Die Mutter, the mother.

— Tochter, the daughter.

Plural.

Die Mütter, the mothers.

— Töchter, the daughters.

EXCEPTION II.

Contains feminine substantives which add e in all the cases of the plural and soften the radical vowels. They are:

First. The feminine monosyllables containing a or u. Ex.

N. die Hand, the hand.

G. der Hand, of the hand.

D. der Hand, to the hand.

A. die Hand, the hand.

die Hände, the hands.

der Hände, of the hands.

den Händen, to the hands.

die Hände, the hands.

In the same manner are declined :

Die Art, the axe.

- Bank, the bench.
- Braut, the bride.
- Brust, the breast.
- Faust, the fist.
- Frucht, the fruit.
- Gans, the goose.
- Grust, the grave.
- Haut, the skin.
- Kluft, the cleft, the
abyss.
- Kraft, the strength.
- Kuh, the cow.
- Kunst, the art.
- Laus, the louse.
- Luft, the air.

Die Lust, the joy, the pleasure.

- Macht, the power.
 - Magd, the maid-servant.
 - Maus, the mouse.
 - Nacht, the night.
 - Naht, the seam.
 - Nuß, the nut.
 - Sau, the sow.
 - Schnur, the string.
 - Schwell, the swelling.
 - Stadt, the town.
 - Wand, the partition.
 - Wurst, the sausage.
 - Zunft, the guild.
- &c.

Second. All feminine substantives ending in *niß*. These take *e* in the plural, but do not soften the radical vowels, as :—

Die Besorgniß, the care,
the apprehension.

- Betrübniß, the affliction.
- Erlaubniß, the permission.

Die Finsterniß, the darkness.

- Kenntniß, the knowledge.
- &c.

Obs. Some feminine, monosyllables, though containing one of the vowels *a*, *u*, are nevertheless declined like other feminine substantives, *i.e.* they add *en* in all the

cases plural, and do not soften the radical vowels. They are the following :

Die Art, the kind, the species.

— Bahn, the path.

— Burg, the castle.

— Fahrt, the journey, the turn.

— Flur, the field.

— Fluth, the flood.

— Frau, the woman, the wife⁴.

Die Jagd, the chase, the hunt.

— Last, the burden.

— Null, the cipher (nought).

— Qual, the torment.

— Saat, the seed.

— Schlacht, the battle.

— Spur, the trace.

— That, the deed.

— Zahl, the number.

DIVISION III.

Declension of Neuter Substantives.

RULE III.—Neuter substantives are, in the singular, declined like the masculine. They add in all the cases of the plural *er*, and soften the radical vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, into *ä*, *ö*, *ü*. Neuter words ending in *el*, *en*, *er*, do not soften in the plural the radical vowels, except *das Kloster*, the convent. Plur. *die Klöster*⁵.

⁴ See Note 4, Lesson 94, Method, Part I.

⁵ It will not be forgotten that neuter nouns ending in *el*, *en*, *er*, *en*, and *lein*, take only *s* in the genitive singular, and nothing in the plural, except the letter *n* in the dative of those ending in *el*, *er*, (See Preliminary Obs. B, and Obs. A, page 4).

Examples.

1. Of a neuter noun either taking *es* or *s* in the genitive singular, and *e*, or nothing, in the dative⁶.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. das Kind, the child.	die Kinder, the children.
G. des Kindes or Kinds, of the child.	der Kinder, of the children.
D. dem Kinde or Kind, to the child.	den Kindern, to the children.
A. das Kind, the child.	die Kinder, the children.

2. Of a neuter noun changing in the genitive and dative singular, and all the cases plural *s* into *f*, and softening the radical vowel *a* into *ä*.

N. das Glas, the glass.	die Gläser, the glasses.
G. des Glases, of the glass.	der Gläser, of the glasses.
D. dem Glase, to the glass.	den Gläsern, to the glasses.
A. das Glas, the glass.	die Gläser, the glasses.

3. Of a neuter noun, which in the genitive and dative sing. and all the cases plural changes *ß* into *ff*, and softens the radical vowel *o* into *ö*.

N. das Schloß, the castle.	die Schlöffer, the castles.
G. des Schlosses, of the castle.	der Schlöffer, of the castles.
D. dem Schlosse, to the castle.	den Schlöffern, to the castles.
A. das Schloß, the castle.	die Schlöffer, the castles.

4. Of a neuter noun softening in the plural the radical vowel *u* into *ü*.

N. das Buch, the book.	die Bücher, the books.
G. des Buches, of the book.	der Bücher, of the books.
D. dem Buche, to the book.	den Büchern, to the books.
A. das Buch, the book.	die Bücher, the books.

⁶ See Obs. A. p. 4.

5. Of a neuter noun ending in *el*, and adding nothing in the plural (Preliminary Obs. B.).

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. das Segel, the sail.	die Segel, the sails.
G. des Segels, of the sail.	der Segel, of the sails.
D. dem Segel, to the sail.	den Segeln, to the sails.
A. das Segel, the sail.	die Segel, the sails.

6. Of a neuter noun which, ending in *er*, adds nothing in the plural, and does not soften the radical vowel.

N. das Ufer, the shore.	die Ufer, the shores.
G. des Ufers, of the shore.	der Ufer, of the shores.
D. dem Ufer, to the shore.	den Ufern, to the shores.
A. das Ufer, the shore.	die Ufer. the shores.

The opposite plate will show the learner how he is to decline the nouns and to write his exercises.

NEUTER SUBSTANTIVES

To serve as examples to the preceding Rules.

Das Almosen, the alms.	Das Blatt, the leaf.
— Alterthum, the antiquity.	— Brett, the board.
— Amt, the employment.	— Bündel, the bundle.
— Bad, the bath.	— Dach, the roof.
— Band, the ribbon.	— Denkmal ⁷ , the monument.
— Bauer, the cage.	— Dorf, the village.
— Becken, the basin.	— Ei, the egg.
— Bild, the image, the print.	— Eisen, the iron.
— Bisthum, the bishopric.	— Exempel, the example.
	— Fach, the compartment.

⁷ See Obs. C. page 5.

Das Faß, the cask.

— Feld, the field.

— Fenster, the window.

— Feuer, the fire.

— Fräulein, the young
lady.

— Füllen, the colt.

— Fürstenthum, the prin-
cipality.

— Gebrechen, the infirm-
ity.

— Geländer, the rail.

— Geld, the money.

— Gemach, the apart-
ment.

— Gemüth, the mind.

— Geschlecht, the gender,
the race.

— Gesicht, the face.

— Gespenst, the ghost,
the phantom.

— Gewand, the garment.

— Gewissen, the con-
science.

— Gewitter, the storm.

— Gewölbe^s, the vault,
the shop.

— Glied, the limb, the
member.

— Grab, the tomb.

Das Gras, the grass.

— Gut, the property.
the estate.

— Haupt, the head, the
chief.

— Haus, the house.

— Herzogthum, the duchy.

— Holz, the wood.

— Horn, the horn.

— Huhn, the fowl, the
hen.

— Kalb, the calf.

— Kapitel, the chapter.

— Kindlein, the little
child.

— Kleid, the coat, the
gown.

— Korn, the grain.

— Kraut, the herb, the
plant.

— Kupfer, the copper.

— Küssen, the cushion.

— Lamm, the lamb.

— Land, the land.

— Laster, the vice.

— Leder, the leather.

— Licht, the light.

— Lied, the song.

— Loch, the hole.

— Mädchen, the girl.

^s Having already e, takes only r.

Das Maal, the mark.
 — Maul, the mouth, the muzzle.
 — Messer, the knife.
 — Mittel, the means.
 — Muster, the pattern.
 — Nest, the nest.
 — Opfer, the sacrifice.
 — Orakel, the oracle.
 — Pfand, the pawn, the pledge.
 — Pulver, the powder.
 — Rad, the wheel.
 — Räthsel, the riddle.
 — Regiment, the regiment.
 — Reis, the twig.
 — Rind, the horned cattle.

Das Ruder, the oar.
 — Schild, the signboard.
 — Schwert, the sword.
 — Siegel, the seal.
 — Spital, the hospital.
 — Stift, the foundation.
 — Thal, the valley.
 — Theater, the theatre.
 — Tuch, the cloth.
 — Uebel, the evil.
 — Volk, the people.
 — Wapen, the coat of arms.
 — Weib, the woman.⁹
 — Wort, the word.
 — Wunder, the wonder.
 — Zeichen, the sign.
 — Zelt, the tent.
 — Zimmer, the room.

EXCEPTION.

This contains all the neuter nouns which take in the plural *e*¹⁰, without softening the radical vowels, viz. :—

First. All neuter nouns derived from verbs and beginning with the syllable *ge*. Ex. :—

Das Gebet, the prayer, from the verb *beten*, to pray.

⁹ See Note 4, Lesson 94, Method, Part I.

¹⁰ Those that have an *e* in the singular do not take an additional one in the plural. Ex. :—das Gemälde, the picture; Plural, die Gemälde, the pictures.

Singular.

- N. das Gebet, the prayer.
 G. des Gebetes, or Gebets, of the
 prayer.
 D. dem Gebete or Gebet, to the
 prayer.
 A. das Gebet, the prayer.

Plural.

- die Gebete, the prayers.
 der Gebete, of the prayers.
 den Gebeten, to the prayers.
 die Gebete, the prayers.

In the same manner are declined :—

- Das Gelenk, the joint.
 — Gemälde¹, the picture.
 — Gericht, the court of
 justice.
 — Geschenk, the present.
 — Geschäft, the business.
 — Geschiebe², the re-
 peated shoving.
 — Geschütz, the artillery.

- Das Gesicht, the vision.
 — Gespräch, the dialogue.
 — Besuch, the request.
 — Getränk, the beverage.
 — Gewebe³, the tissue.
 — Gewehr, the weapon.
 — Gewürz, the spice.
 — Gezänk, the quarrel-
 ling. &c.

Second. All the neuter substantives terminating in *niß*, as:—

- Das Aergerniß, the scandal,
 the vexation.
 — Bedürfniß, the want.
 — Gedächtniß, the me-
 mory.

- Das Geheimniß, the secret.
 — Gleichniß, the simile.
 — Zeugniß, the testi-
 mony.
 &c.

Third. Neuter words derived from foreign languages and terminating in *ent*. Ex. :—

- N. }
 A. } sing. das Argument, the argument; pl. die Argumente.

¹ See the preceding Note. ² See Note 10, preceding page. ³ See Note 10, preceding page.

In the same manner must be declined :

Das Compliment, the compliment.	Das Instrument, the instrument.
— Element, the element.	— Testament, the testament.
— Experiment, the experiment.	&c.

Obs. From this last rule must be excepted the two substantives: das Parlament, the parliament; das Regiment, the regiment, which take, like other neuter words, er in all the cases plural. Das Parlament, being of foreign origin, must not be softened (See infra page 28).

Fourth. The following neuter substantives:

Das Band, the tie.	Das Gesetz, the law.
— Bein, the leg.	— Geweih, the horns.
— Bier, the beer.	— Gift, the poison.
— Brod, the bread.	— Haar, the hair.
— Ding, the thing.	— Heer, the army.
— Fell, the hide.	— Jahr, the year.
— Garn, the yarn.	— Joch, the yoke.
— Gebiet, the district.	— Kabinett, the cabinet.
— Gefäß, the vessel.	— Kameel, the camel.
— Gehirn, the brain.	— Knie ⁴ , the knee.
— Geräth, the furniture.	— Kreuz, the cross.
— Gericht, the dish, the mess.	— Loos, the lot.
— Geschirr, the vessel.	— Meer, the sea.
— Geschwür, the abscess.	— Metall, the metal.
	— Netz, the net.

⁴ The word Knie adds nothing in the plural, but is pronounced as if it took an e.

Das Paar, the pair.

— Papier, the paper.

— Pferd, the horse.

— Pfund, the pound.

— Recht, the right.

— Reich, the empire.

— Rohr, the reed, the
cane, the pipe.

— Roß, the horse.

— Salz, the salt.

— Schaf, the sheep.

— Schiff, the ship.

Das Schwein, the pig, the
swine.

— Seil, the rope.

— Spiel, the play.

— Thier, the animal.

— Thor, the gate.

— Verdienst, the merit.

— Werk, the work.

— Wort, the word
(speech).

— Ziel, the aim.

Observations.

A. The word *das Boot*, the boat, is in the plural *die Böte*.

B. Nine neuter substantives have *en* in the plural. They do not soften the vowels, and those that have already *e* take only *n*. They are :

Das Auge, the eye.

— Bett, the bed.

— Ende, the extremity,
the end.

— Gliedmaß, the limb.

Das Hemd, the shirt.

— Herz⁵, the heart.

— Insect, the insect.

— Ohr, the ear.

— Weh⁶, the woe.

C. *Das Kleinod*, the jewel, adds in the plural *ien*, thus : *die Kleinodien*, the jewels.

OF THE DECLENSION

Of words derived from foreign languages.

It has been seen above, 1. that masculine sub-

⁵ *Das Herz*, the heart, takes *en* in the genitive, and *n* in the dative singular.

⁶ *Das Weh*, the woe, is employed in the plural only to denote the pangs of childbirth.

stantives of foreign origin, and terminating in: *ant*, *arch*, *at*, *ent*, *et*, *ist*, *it*, *og* (Exception II. class 2.), take *en* in all the cases singular and plural; 2. that such as end in *or* (Exception III. class 1.), have *en* in all the cases plural; 3. that all foreign feminine words adopted into German (declension of feminine substantives) take *en* or *n* in all the cases plural; 4. that neuter foreign words terminating in *ent* (Exception class 3.) have *e* in all the cases plural. Let us, in addition, notice:

First. That nouns derived from foreign languages do not soften the radical vowels in the plural (except *das Chör*, the chorus; plur. *die Chöre*).

Second. That foreign words following the declension of masculine substantives (gen. *s*, plur. *e*) are:

a) those masculine and neuter foreign substantives which terminate in: *al*, *an*, *in*, *on*, *ar*, *em*, *om*, *am*, *amm*, and the neuter terminating in *at*. Ex.:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. } <i>das Original</i> , the original. A. }	<i>die Originale</i> , the originals.
G. <i>des Originals</i> , of the original.	<i>der Originale</i> , of the originals.
D. <i>dem Original</i> , to the original.	<i>den Originalen</i> , to the originals.

In the same manner are declined:

<i>Das Rineal</i> , the ruler.	<i>Das Diadem</i> , the diadem.
<i>Der Ozean</i> , the ocean.	— <i>Diplom</i> , the diploma.
— <i>Altan</i> , the balcony.	<i>Der Balsam</i> , the balsam.
— <i>Ramin</i> , the chimney.	<i>Das Epigramm</i> , the epigram.
— <i>Rubin</i> , the ruby.	— <i>Ephorat</i> , the ephorat.
— <i>Postillon</i> , the post-boy.	&c.
— <i>Canton</i> , the canton.	
<i>Das Exemplar</i> , the copy.	

The following words are exceptions to this rule:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Das Kapital, the capital (stock).	Die Kapitalien, the capitals (stocks).
— Kapital, the capital (in architecture).	— Kapitälcr, the capitals.
— Mineral, the mineral.	— Mineralien, the minerals.
— Regal, the regalia.	— Regalien, the regalia.

b) Those ending in *el*, *er*⁷, as:

Das Exempel, the example.	Der Historiker,, the historian.
— Kapitel, chapter.	— Kalender, the almanac.
Der Araber, the Arab.	— Italiener, the Italian.
— Engländer, the Englishman.	Das Register, the register.
— Spanier, the Spaniard.	&c.

Obs. The word *der Charakter*, the character, is in the plural: *die Charaktere*.

c) Words taken from the French, when they are pronounced like German words. Ex.:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
der Officier, the officer.	die Officiere, the officers.
des Officiers, of the officer.	der Officiere, of the officers.
dem Officier, to the officer.	den Officieren, to the officers.
den Officier, the officer.	die Officiere, the officers.

In the same manner must be declined:

Der Accord, the accord.	Der Bankerott, the bankruptcy.
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⁷ It will be remembered that they remain invariable in the plural (See Preliminary *Obs. B.*).

Das Billet^b, the note.

— Concert, the concert.

Der Courier, the courier.

— Fourier, the quarter-
master.

Der Füsiliér, the fusilier.

— Grenadier, the grenadier.

Das Portrait, the portrait.
&c.

B. When French words which have retained their original pronunciation, are used in German, they take *s* in the genitive singular and in all the cases plural. Ex.:—

Singular.

N. der Acteur, the actor.

G. des Acteurs, of the actor.

D. dem Acteur, to the actor.

A. den Acteur, the actor.

Plural.

die Acteurs, the actors.

der Acteurs, of the actors.

den Acteurs, to the actors.

die Acteurs, the actors.

In the same manner are declined :

Der Auditeur, the auditor.

— Balkon, the balcony.

— Chef, the chief.

— Cordon, the cordon.

Das Corps, the corps.

— Detail, the detail.

Der Friseur, the hair-
dresser.

Das Gouvernement, the
government.

Der Ingenieur, the en-
gineer.

Das Manöver, the ma-
nœuvre.

Der Mineur, the miner.

— Portier, the porter.

Der Souverain, the sove-
reign.

— Tambour, the drum-
mer.

&c.

C. The German declension is especially applicable to such foreign nouns as have adopted a German termination, or have at least lost their foreign appearance; but all those which have retained their original form, as: der Musicus, the musician; der Medicus, the physician; der Casus,

^b Das Billet doubles the t in the plural, thus, Billette.

the case; *das Carmen*, the poem; *das Factum*, the fact; *das Thema*, the theme, &c., do not fall within the German declension. They may, however, be declined in the singular like German nouns. Examples:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
N. der Musicus,	the musician.	<i>das Carmen,</i>	the poem.
G. des Musicus,	of the musician.	<i>des Carments,</i>	of the poem.
D. dem Musicus,	to the musician.	<i>dem Carmen,</i>	to the poem.
A. den Musicus,	the musician.	<i>das Carmen,</i>	the poem.
N. das Gymnasium,	the gymnasium.	<i>das Thema,</i>	the theme.
G. des Gymnasiums,	of the gymnasium.	<i>des Themas,</i>	of the theme.
D. dem Gymnasium,	to the gymnasium.	<i>dem Thema,</i>	to the theme.
A. das Gymnasium,	the gymnasium.	<i>das Thema,</i>	the theme.

Those to whom these explanations might not seem sufficient, should learn to decline such nouns according to the languages, to which they belong, or at least notice their nominative plural which then remains invariable. Ex.: *Musici, Medici, Cafus, Carmina, Facta, Themata, &c.* Many foreign nouns in *um*, however, form already their plural in *en*, such as:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Das Individuum,</i> the individual.	<i>Die Individuen,</i> the individuals.
— <i>Evangelium,</i> the gospel.	— <i>Evangelien,</i> the gospels.
— <i>Gymnasium,</i> the gymnasium.	— <i>Gymnasien,</i> the gymnasias.
— <i>Principium,</i> the principle.	— <i>Prinzipien,</i> the principles.

Singular.

- Das Verbum, the verb.
 — Adverbium, the adverb.
 — Seminarium, the se-
 minary.
 — Studium, the study.

Plural.

- Die Verben, the verbs.
 — Adverbien, the adverbs.
 — Seminarien, the se-
 minaries.
 — Studien, the studies.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.

A. Some substantives of the same consonance vary often in their gender and plural, according to their different signification. As it is very important that the pupils should be made acquainted with them, we present here a complete list of them.

Singular.

- Der Band, the volume.
 Das Band, the tie.
 — Band, the ribbon.
 Die Bank, the bench.
 — Bank, the bank.
 Der Bauer, the peasant.
 Das Bauer, the cage.
 Der Buckel, the hump.
 Die Buckel, the stud.
 Das Ding, the thing.
 — Ding, the little girl.
 Der Geißel, the hostage.
 Die Geißel, the scourge.
 — Gift, the gift.
 Das Gift, the poison.
 — Gesicht, the vision.
 — Gesicht, the face.

Plural.

- Die Bände.
 — Bände.
 — Bänder.
 — Bänke.
 — Banken.
 — Bauern.
 — Bauer.
 — Buckel.
 — Buckeln.
 — Dinge.
 — Dinger.
 — Geißel.
 — Geißeln.
 — Giften.
 — Gifte.
 — Gesichte.
 — Gesichter.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Der Handel, the trade.	Has no plural.
— Handel, the quarrel.	Die Händel.
— Heide, the pagan.	— Heiden.
Die Heide, the heath.	— Heiden.
Der Hut, the hat.	— Hüte.
Die Hut, the pasture.	— Hutten.
Der Kiefer, the jaw-bone.	— Kiefer.
Die Kiefer, the pine.	— Kiefern.
Der Kunde, the customer.	— Kunden.
Die Kunde, the knowledge.	— Kunden.
Der Leiter, the guide.	— Leiter.
Die Leiter, the ladder.	— Leitern.
Der Laden, the shop.	— Läden.
— Laden, the shutter.	— Laden.
Das Land, the territory, the land.	— Lande.
— Land, the country.	— Länder.
— Licht, the candle.	— Lichte.
— Licht, the light.	— Lichter.
Die Mandel, the almond.	— Mandeln.
Das Mandel, the number of fifteen.	— Mandel.
Die Mark, the mark (a weight).	— Markten.
Das Mark, the marrow.	Has no plural.
Der Mast, the mast.	Die Masten.
Die Mast, the mast (feeding).	Has no plural.
Der Ort, the place, the region.	Die Orte.
— Ort, the defined place.	— Orter.
— Schild, the shield.	— Schilde.
Das Schild, the signboard.	— Schilder.
Der See, the lake.	— Seen.
Die See, the sea.	— Seen.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Der Sprosse, the germin, the shoot.	Die Sprossen.
Die Sprosse, the step, the degree.	— Sprossen.
Der Stift, the tag.	— Stifte.
Das Stift, the foundation.	— Stifter.
Der Strauß, the nosegay.	— Sträuße.
— Strauß, the ostrich.	— Strauße.
— Thor, the fool.	— Thoren.
Das Thor, the gate.	— Thore.
— Wort, the word (speech ⁹).	— Worte.
— Wort, the word.	— Wörter.
Der Zoll, the inch.	— Zolle.
— Zoll, the toll.	— Zölle.

B. Abstract substantives have generally no plural in German, as:—

Die Güte, the goodness, the bounty.	Der Haß, hatred.
— Liebe, love.	Die Schande, shame, &c.

C. Collective nouns generally form their plural by adding the word *Arten*, sorts, species, to the singular, as if we said: various sorts of. Ex.:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Das Getreide, the corn.	Die Getreidearten.
— Obst, the fruit.	— Obstarten.

D. Der Frieden, peace, has in the plural die Friedensschlüsse; das Vergnügen, the pleasure, has either Vergnügungen, or forms its plural regularly.

⁹ See Note 1, page 199, Method, Part I.

DIVISION IV.

Of the Declension of Proper Nouns.

Proper nouns are either the names of countries, towns and villages, or the names of persons. The latter only will here be spoken of, as the former are generally indeclinable (See Meth. Part I., Lesson li).

As regards the names of persons, they are declined either with the article or without it. With the article the names themselves remain uninflected throughout all the cases; without the article they are declined in the following manner:

The names of men take *s* in the genitive, *en* in the dative and accusative, and the names of women change *a* or *e* (the common endings of almost all such names) in the genitive into *en s*, and in the dative and accusative into *en*.

Examples.

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>	
N. Karl,	Charles.	Maria,	Mary.
G. Karl <i>s</i> ,	of Charles.	Mari <i>e</i> n <i>s</i> ,	of Mary.
D. Karl <i>e</i> n,	to Charles.	Mari <i>e</i> n,	to Mary.
A. Karl <i>e</i> n,	Charles.	Mari <i>e</i> n,	Mary.
<hr/>		<hr/>	
N. Heinrich,	Henry.	Karolin <i>e</i> ,	Caroline.
G. Heinrich <i>s</i> ,	of Henry.	Karolin <i>e</i> n <i>s</i> ,	of Caroline.
D. Heinrich <i>e</i> n,	to Henry.	Karolin <i>e</i> n,	to Caroline.
A. Heinrich <i>e</i> n,	Henry.	Karolin <i>e</i> n,	Caroline.

Observations.

A. Names of men ending in *r*, take only *n* in the dative and accusative.

Examples.

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>	
N. Peter,	Peter.	Alexander,	Alexander.
G. Peter s, of	Peter.	Alexander s, of	Alexander.
D. Peter n, to	Peter.	Alexander n, to	Alexander.
A. Peter n,	Peter.	Alexander n,	Alexander.

B. Names of men ending in *fch*, *s*, *ft*, *ß*, *ß*, *z*, take *enß* in the genitive.

Examples.

N. Franz,	Francis.	Friß,	Frederic.
G. Franz en s, of	Francis.	Friß enß, of	Frederic.
D. Franz en n, to	Francis.	Frißen, to	Frederic.
A. Franz en,	Francis.	Frißen,	Frederic.

C. Diminutive names of persons, which invariably end in *chen*, follow the rule of this termination in the declension of common nouns, namely, they take only *s* in the genitive, nothing in the dative and accusative.

Examples.

N. Hänßchen,	Jacky.	Räthchen,	Kate.
G. Hänßchen s, of	Jacky.	Räthchen s, of	Kate.
D. Hänßchen, to	Jacky.	Räthchen, to	Kate.
A. Hänßchen,	Jacky.	Räthchen,	Kate.

Decline according to the preceding rules and examples.

Ludwig,	Lewis.	Alara,	Clare.
Bernhard,	Bernard.	Katharine,	Catherine.
Theodor,	Theodor.	Gretchen,	Peggy.
Hans,	Jack.	Suschen,	Sukey.
Georgchen,	Georgy.	Röschen.	Rose.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Almost all the German grammarians have given rules on the gender of substantives; but these rules are, for the most part, so confused and incomplete that even the most intelligent pupil could not avail himself of them. I confess it is extremely difficult to reduce this part of the grammar to fixed rules; for the first grammarians, in determining the gender of nouns, have distributed them very arbitrarily and according to very obscure analogies. If therefore, I have not completely succeeded, I think at least I have, by dint of reflection, been able to establish rules which will be found sure and intelligible. I moreover believe I have given nearly all the exceptions to the principles I have laid down, which former grammarians have entirely neglected to do for those which they had established.

The gender of substantives is known:

First. By their meaning.

Second. By their termination.

With respect to their meaning, the following rules may be established.

I. *Of the Masculine Gender are:—*

First. All substantives representing male individuals.

This class comprises the name of the Supreme Being, and the names of intermediate intelligent beings.

Examples.

Der Mann, the man.	Der Bruder, the brother.
— Vater, the father.	— König, the king.

Second. The names of the winds, seasons, months, and days.

Examples.

Der Süd, the South.	Der März, March.
— Nord, the North.	— Januar, January.
— Sommer, the summer.	— Sonntag, Sunday.
— Winter, the winter.	— Montag, Monday, &c.

II. *Of the Feminine Gender are:—*

First. All words designating a female being. This class comprises the names of the goddesses.

Examples.

Die Frau, the woman.	Die Dichterin, the poetess.
— Mutter, the mother.	Venus, Venus, &c.
— Schwester, the sister.	

There are to be excepted:

Das Mädchen, the girl.	Das Weib, the woman.
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Second. The names of flowers and fruits.

Examples.

Die Nelke, the pink.	Die Rose, the rose.
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Die Narcisse, the narcissus.
 — Tulpe, the tulip.
 — Birn, the pear.
 — Apfelsine, the orange.

Die Pfirsiche, the peach.
 — Citrone, the lemon.
 — Kirsche, the cherry, &c.

Let us except:—

Der Apfel, the apple.
 Das Beilchen (it being a
 diminutive), the
 violet.

Das Vergißmeinnicht (this
 being three words
 taken substan-
 tively¹⁰), the for-
 get-me-not.

III. Of the Neuter Gender are:—

First. All the letters of the alphabet, as:—

Examples.

Das A, the A.
 — B, the B.

Das C, the C.
 &c.

Second. The names of metals.

Examples.

Das Eisen, the iron.
 — Gold, the gold.

Das Kupfer, the copper,
 — Zinn, the tin.

From this rule must be excepted the following words:—

Der Kobalt, the cobalt.
 — Stahl, the steel.
 Die Platina¹, the platina.

Der Lombard, the pinch-
 beck.
 — Zink, the zinc.
 — Bismuth, the bismuth

¹⁰ See *infra*, page 49.

¹ Also das *Patin*, the platina.

Third. The names of countries and towns, as :—

England, England.	London, London.
Frankreich, France.	Paris, Paris.
Deutschland, Germany.	Berlin, Berlin, &c.

Exceptions to this rule are :—

Die Krimm, Crimea.	Die Moldau, Moldavia.
— Lausitz, Lusatia..	— Pfalz, Palatinate.
— Mark, March.	— Schweiz, Switzerland.

And all names of countries terminating in *ei*, as :—

Die Türkei, Turkey.	Die Wallachei, Wallachia, &c.
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Fourth. Nouns beginning with the syllable *ge*.

Examples.

Das Gefühl, the feeling.	Das Gewölz, the clouds.
— Gewühl, the throng.	— Gezänk, the quarrel- ling.
— Gemurmel, the mur- muring.	— Gespräch, the dialogue, &c.

The following Nouns are exceptions to this rule.

Der Gebrauch, the use.	Die Geburt, the birth.
— Gedanke, the thought.	— Geduld, patience.
— Gefallen, the favour.	— Gefahr, the danger.
— Gehorsam, obedience.	— Gegend, the country.
— Genuß, enjoyment.	— Gegenwart, the pre- sence.
— Gesang, the singing.	— Geschwulst, the swell- ling.
— Gewinn, the profit.	— Gestalt, the figure.
Die Geberde, the gesture.	— Gewalt, the power.
— Gebühr, the due, the fee.	

Fifth. Words expressing abstract ideas. They are adjectives taken substantively, as:—

Das Schöne, the beautiful.		Das Angenehme, the agreeable, &c.
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Sixth. Common names designating a whole species, without regard to sex, as:—

Das Kind, the child.		Das Thier, the animal, &c.
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As for determining the gender of substantives by their termination the following rules may be established.

I. Masculine are:

First. Derived substantives terminating in *el*².

Examples.

Der Apfel, the apple.		Der Mantel, the cloak.
— Hebel, the lever.		— Riegel, the bolt.
— Nagel, the nail.		— Spiegel, the looking-glass.

Exceptions to this rule are:—

a) The following feminine nouns.

Die Achsel, the shoulder.		Die Brezel, the cracknel.
— Ampel ³ , the lamp.		— Deichsel, the pole (of a carriage).
— Amsel, the blackbird.		— Distel, the thistle.
— Angel, the fishing-hook.		— Drossel, the thrush.
— Affel, the wood-louse.		— Eichel, the acorn.
— Bibel, the Bible.		— Fackel, the torch.

² See Method Part II. page 3.

³ Corrupt of Lampe.

Die Fessel, the fetter.

- Fibel, the primer.
- Fiedel, the fiddle.
- Gabel, the fork.
- Geißel, the scourge.
- Gurgel, the throat.
- Hachel, the hatchel.
- Hummel, the drone.
- Kachel, the Dutch tile.
- Kanzel, the pulpit.
- Kartoffel, the potatoe.
- Kugel, the ball, the bowl.
- Kurbel, the winch.
- Mandel, the almond.
- Mangel, the mangle.
- Mispel, the medlar.
- Mistel, the mistletoe.
- Morchel, the moril.
- Muschel, the shell.
- Nadel, the needle.
- Nessel, the nettle.
- Nudel, the vermicelli.
- Orgel, the organ.
- Primel, the primrose.
- Raspel, the rasp.

Die Rassel, the rattle.

- Rohrdommel, the bit-tern.
- Schachtel, the box.
- Schaufel, the shovel.
- Schaukel, the swing.
- Schindel, the shingle.
- Sichel, the sickle.
- Schüssel, the dish.
- Semmel, the roll.
- Spindel, the spindle.
- Staffel, the step, the degree.
- Stoppel, the stubble.
- Striegel, the horse-comb.
- Tafel, the table.
- Trommel, the drum.
- Trüffel, the truffle.
- Wachtel, the quail.
- Waffel, the wafer, (a cake).
- Windel, the swaddling-cloth.
- Wurzel, the root.
- Zwiebel, the onion.

b) The names of rivers having this ending, as :—

Die Mosel, the Mosellé. | Die Weichsel, the Vistula, &c.

c) The following neuter substantives:—

Das Bündel, the bundle.	Das Mößel, the pint.
— Dunkel, the darkness.	— Orakel, the oracle.
— Ferkel, the farrow.	— Rudel, the flock.
— Frettel or Frettwiesel, the ferret.	— Scharmüßel, the skir- mish.
— Kapitel, the chapter.	— Segel, the sail.
— Mandel, the number of fifteen.	— Siegel, the seal.
— Mittel, the means.	— Wiesel, the weasel.

d) Substantives derived from numbers (See Method Part II. Observation, page 3, and fractional numbers, page 40). Ex. :—

Das Drittel, the third part.	Das Viertel, the fourth part, &c.
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e) All those terminating in *fel* (See Method, Part II. page 7), as :—

Das Anhängfel, appendage.	Das Räthfel, the enigma, &c.
---------------------------	---------------------------------

Second. Derivative words terminating in *er* (See Method, Part II. pages 3, 4.

Examples.

Der Bohrer, the gimblet.	Der Trichter, the funnel, &c.
— Hammer, the hammer.	
— Thaler, the dollar.	

From this rule are excepted:—

a) The following feminine substantives:—

Die Ader, the vein.	Die Lauer, the lurking, the lurking-place.
— Auster, the oyster.	— Leber, the liver.
— Blatter, the blister.	— Leier, the lyre.
— Dauer, duration.	— Leiter, the ladder.
— Ecker, the acorn.	— Marter, the torture.
— Elster, the magpie.	— Mauer, the wall.
— Faser, the fibre.	— Natter, the viper.
— Feder, the pen.	— Nummer, the number.
— Feier, the festival.	— Otter, the adder.
— Folter, the rack.	— Rüster, the elm.
— Halfter, the halter.	— Scheuer, the barn.
— Kelter, the press.	— Schleuder, the sling.
— Kicher, the chick-pea.	— Schulter, the shoulder.
— Kiefer, the pine.	— Steuer, the tax.
— Klafter ⁴ , the fathom, the cord.	— Trauer, the mourning.
— Klammer, the clincher, the parenthesis.	— Trümmer, the wreck.
— Klapper, the rattle.	— Wimper, the eye-lash.
— Kufummer, the cucum- ber.	— Ziffer, the cipher.
	— Zither, the guitar.

b) The names of rivers having this termination, as:—

Die Oder, the Oder.	Die Weser, the Weser, &c.
---------------------	---------------------------

c) The following neuter words:—

Das Alter, the age.	Das Euter, the udder.
— Bauer, the cage.	— Fenster, the window.

⁴ The word Klafter is also neuter.

Das Feuer, the fire.

- Fieber, the fever.
- Fuder, the cart-load.
- Futter, the lining.
- Gatter, the grate.
- Gitter, the lattice, the cross-bars.
- Lager, the couch, the camp.
- Last, the vice.
- Leder, the leather.
- Luder, the carrion.
- Messer, the knife.
- Nieder, the bodice.

Das Muster, the pattern.

- Opfer, the sacrifice.
- Pflaster, the plaster.
- Polster⁶, the bolster.
- Pulver, the powder.
- Register, the register.
- Ruder, the oar.
- Steuer, the helm.
- Ufer, the shore.
- Wasser, the water.
- Wetter, the weather.
- Wunder, the wonder.
- Zimmer, the room.

d) The words beginning with the syllable *ge*, and having this termination, as :—

Das Geländer, the balustrade.

Das Gewitter, the storm, &c.

e) The two names of metals :—

Das Kupfer, the copper.

Das Silber, the silver, &c.

Third. Derivative substantives terminating in *en*, *ing*, *ling*, and the primitive words in *all* (See Method, Part II., pages 3, 4).

Examples.

Der Boden, the bottom, the soil.

Der Laden, the shop.

⁶ The word *Polster* is also masculine.

Der Schlitten, the sledge.

— Hering, the herring.

— Frühling, the spring.

— Jüngling, the youth.

— Zwilling, the twin.

Der Stall, the stable.

— Knall, the crack.

— Fall, the case, the fall.

— Schall, the sound, &c.

&c.

Exceptions to this last rule are:—

a) The following words:—

Das Almosen, alms.

— Becken, the basin.

— Füllen, the colt.

— Gewissen, the con-
science.

— Gebrechen, the infir-
mity.

Der Wapen, the coat of
arms.

— Zeichen, the sign.

— Eisen, the iron.

— Laken, the sheet.

— Kissen, the cushion.

b) Infinitives taken substantively, as:—

Das Schreiben, the act of
writing.

— Stehlen, the act of
stealing.

Das Fasten, the fasting.

— Hören, the hearing,
&c.

c) The following word terminating in *ing*:—

Das Messing, the brass.

d) The following word terminating in *all*:—

Das Metall, the metal.

II. *Feminine are:—*

First. All substantives terminating in *ei*, *heit*, *teit*, *schaft*, *inn*, *ath* (See Method, Part II., pages 4, 5, 6).

Examples.

Die Kinderei, childishness.	Die Freundschaft, friend-
— Länderei, toyishness.	ship.
— Freiheit, liberty.	— Freundin, the female
— Einigkeit, union, con-	friend.
cord.	— Königin, the queen.
— Lustbarkeit, the rejoic-	— Heimath, home.
ing.	— Heirath, the marriage.

The following words are exceptions to this rule:—

Das Petschaft, the seal.	Der Vorrath, the provision.
Der Rath, the advice.	

Second. Nouns derived from verbs and terminating in ung (See Method, Part II., page 6, and *Obs.* page 7).

Examples.

Die Hoffnung, hope.	Die Achtung, esteem, &c.
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Third. Nouns formed from adjectives and terminating in e (See Method, Part II., page 3).

Examples.

Die Größe, grandeur.	Die Liebe, love.
— Güte, bounty.	— Milde, mildness, &c.

Obs. From this rule must be excepted the adjectives used substantively, expressing abstract ideas, and which are neuter, as we have seen page 41.

Examples.

Das Große, what is great.	Das Schöne, what is beautiful, &c.
— Gute, what is good.	

Fourth. All other words terminating in *e*.

Examples.

Die Gabe, the gift.	Die Quelle, the source.
— Ente, the duck.	— Taube, the pigeon, &c.

Exceptions to this rule are:—

a) The names of nations terminating in *e*.

Examples.

Der Däne, the Dane.	Der Franzose, the Frenchman.
— Deutsche, the German.	— Sächse, the Saxon, &c.

b) All the masculine substantives ending in *e* which are mentioned in Exception II. of the declension of masculine nouns, such as:—

Der Affe, the ape.	Der Bote, the messenger.
— Barde, the bard.	— Bube, the lad, &c.

c) Nouns beginning with the syllable *ge*, and which have this ending, such as:—

Das Gemälde, the picture.	Das Gewebe, the tissue, &c.
---------------------------	-----------------------------

d) The following words,

Das Ende, the end.	Das Erbe, the heritage.
— Auge, the eye.	

III. *Neuter are:—*

First. All the diminutive words in *chen* and *lein* (See Method, Part I., Rule 2., Lesson iv).

Examples.

Das Mädchen, the girl.	Das Fräulein, the young lady, &c.
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Second. All infinitives, and in general, all other words which, being no substantives, are used as such. Ex.:—

Das Essen, the act of eating.	Das Aber, the but.
— Trinken, the act of drinking.	— liebe Ich, the dear I.
— Gehen, the going.	— Nein, the no.
	— Ja, the yes, &c.

Third. Words ending in *thum*, *niß*, *sal* and *sel* (See Meth. Part II., p. 7). Ex.:—

Das Alterthum, antiquity.	Das Hinderniß, the obstacle.
— Bisthum, the bishopric.	— Zeugniß, the testimony.
— Heiligthum, the sanctuary.	— Schicksal, fate.
— Bildniß, the effigy.	— Räthsel, the enigma, &c.

Exceptions to this rule are:—

a) The following words in *thum*:—

Der Irrthum, the error.	Der Reichthum, riches.
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b) The following words ending in *niß*:—

Die Bedrängniß, distress.	Die Besümmerniß, grief.
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Die Besorgniß, apprehension.	Die Erlaubniß, permission.
— Betrübniß, affliction.	— Ersparniß, the saving.
— Bewandniß, the circumstance.	— Fäulniß, putrefaction.
— Empfängniß, conception.	— Finsterniß, darkness.
— Erkenntniß, judgment, knowledge.	— Kenntniß, knowledge.
	— Verdamniß, damnation.
	— Wilderniß, the wilderness.

OF THE GENDER OF COMPOUND SUBSTANTIVES⁶.

The gender of compound substantives is determined by the gender of the word, which in the composition represents the principal idea, and which is generally the last. This last word also undergoes always the various inflections of the declension (See Obs. C. page 5).

Examples.

Der Hausrath, the household furniture.	Der Kirchhof, the churchyard.
Das Rathhaus, guildhall (the senate house).	Die Hofkirche, the court-church.
Der Hausvater, the father of the family.	Der Jagdhund, the hound.
Das Vaterhaus, the paternal house.	Die Windmühle, the wind-mill, &c.

⁶ See Meth. Part II. pp. 9, 10, 11.

Exceptions to this rule are:—

a) Some compounds with *muth*, such as:—

Die Anmuth, gracefulness.

— Armuth, poverty.

— Demuth, humility.

— Großmuth, generosity.

— Langmuth, forbearance, patience.

Die Sanftmuth, mildness, meekness.

— Schwermuth, melancholy.

— Wehmuth, sadness, wofulness.

b) Also the following:—

Der Abscheu, the horror.

Die Antwort, the answer.

Das Macherlohn, the pay for making.

Die Reunauge, the lamprey.

Das Tagelohn, the daily pay.

Der Verhaft, the arrest.

OF THE GENDER OF FOREIGN SUBSTANTIVES.

Foreign words retain in German the same gender, which they have in the languages from which they are borrowed.

Ex.:—

Der Canal, the canal.

Das Capital, the capital.

Die Syntax, the syntax, &c.

The following words must, however, be excepted from this rule:

¹ It is worthy of remark, that nearly all the words compounded of *Muth* are feminine when they express mild and agreeable qualities; whereas, they are masculine when they express bad qualities. We are, however, to except the two words, *der Edel-muth*, generosity, and *der Gleich-muth*, equanimity, imperturbation.

Der Altar, the altar.
 — Ratheder, the pulpit.
 — Körper, the body.
 — Punkt, the point, the
 period.
 — Tempel, the temple.
 Die Kanzel, the pulpit.
 — Narcisse, the narcissus.
 — Wokabel, the word.

Das Almosen, the alms.
 — Chor, the chorus.
 — Echo, the echo.
 — Fenster, the window.
 — Fieber, the fever.
 — Labyrinth, the laby-
 rinth.
 — Pulver, the powder.

To these may be added some words derived from the Latin and terminating in a t. They are neuter, as:—

Das Consulat, the consulate.
 — Prinzipat, the pre-emi-
 nence, the priority.

Das Triumvirat, the trium-
 virate.

Obs. A. I have given all the words which, taken from ancient or modern languages, have in time lost their original form, though retaining the gender. It would indeed be asking too much from the pupils to expect that they should trace the analogy existing between *Achsel* and *axilla*, *Leier* and *lyra*, *Zeichen* and *signum*, &c. But I have omitted those words, in which the analogy is too evident to escape the pupil's notice, such as: *Kammer*, *camera*; *Kloster*, *claustrum*; *Regel*, *regula*; *Exempel*, *exemplum*, &c.

Obs. B. Some homonymous substantives are sometimes of one gender and sometimes of another, according to their signification. I have given a list of them which see page 32.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

It is seen in the Method (Lesson XX.), that the adjective when declined, assumes three different forms, viz.—

First. WITHOUT AN ARTICLE.

Second. PRECEDED BY THE DEFINITE ARTICLE OR BY A WORD OF THE SAME TERMINATION.

Third. WHEN IT FOLLOWS THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE OR A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

DIVISION I.

The Adjective without an Article preceding it.

RULE I. When there is no article before the adjective, it takes the same terminations as the definite article, except in the genitive case singular, in which it adds *en* instead of *es*⁸.

⁸ Except also in the nominative and accusative neuter, in which it changes *as* into *es*.

Singular.

- D. der guten Schwester, to the
good sister.
A. die gute Schwester, the
good sister.

Plural.

- den guten Schwestern, to the good
sisters.
die guten Schwestern, the good
sisters.

3. Neuter.

- N. das gute Kind, the good
child.
G. des guten Kindes, of the good
child.
D. dem guten Kinde, to the good
child.
A. das gute Kind, the good
child.

- die guten Kinder, the good
children.
der guten Kinder, of the good
children.
den guten Kindern, to the good
children.
die guten Kinder, the good
children⁹.

THE ADJECTIVE PRECEDED BY A WORD OF THE SAME TERMINATION AS THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

1. Masculine.

- N. dieser schöne Baum, this
fine tree.
G. dieses schönen Baumes, of this
fine tree.
D. diesem schönen Baume, to this
fine tree.
A. diesen schönen Baum, this
fine tree.

- diese schönen Bäume, these
fine trees.
dieser schönen Bäume, of these
fine trees.
diesen schönen Bäumen, to these
fine trees.
diese schönen Bäume, these
fine trees.

2. Feminine.

- N. diese schöne Blume, this
fine flower.
G. dieser schönen Blume, of this
fine flower.
D. dieser schönen Blume, to this
fine flower.
A. diese schöne Blume, this
fine flower.

- diese schönen Blumen, these
fine flowers.
dieser schönen Blumen, of these
fine flowers.
diesen schönen Blumen, to these
fine flowers.
diese schönen Blumen, these
fine flowers.

⁹ See Observation, page 54.

3. Neuter.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
N. dieses schöne Feld,	this fine field.	diese schönen Felder, these fine fields.
G. dieses schönen Feldes,	of this fine field.	dieser schönen Felder, of these fine fields.
D. diesem schönen Felde,	to this fine field.	diesen schönen Feldern, to these fine fields.
A. dieses schöne Feld,	this fine field.	diese schönen Felder, these fine fields.

Obs. Decline with *jener, jene, jenes, that, and welcher, welche, welches, which,* other nouns and adjectives (See also *Obs.* page 54).

DIVISION III.

The Adjective following the Indefinite Article.

RULE III. When the adjective follows the indefinite article or a possessive pronoun, it adds *er* in the nominative masculine, *e* in the nominative and accusative feminine, *es* in the nominative and accusative neuter, and *en* in the other cases.

III. A TABLE

Of the Declension of Adjectives following the Indefinite Article or a Possessive Pronoun.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>	
	Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.	For all genders.	
Nom.	er	e	es	en	} following a possessive pronoun ¹⁰ .
Gen.	en	en	en	en	
Dat.	en	en	en	en	
Acc.	en	e	es	en	

¹⁰ Adjectives following in the plural the possessive pronoun, have the same declension as with the definite article. (See *Meth. Part I. Lesson xv.*)

Examples.

THE ADJECTIVE FOLLOWING THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

Singular.

1. Masculine.

N. ein	schöner Baum,	a
	fine tree.	
G. eines	schönen Baumes,	of a
	fine tree.	
D. einem	schönen Baume,	to a
	fine tree.	
A. einen	schönen Baum,	a
	fine tree.	

2. Feminine.

N. eine	schöne Blume,	a
	fine flower.	
G. einer	schönen Blume,	of a
	fine flower.	
D. einer	schönen Blume,	to a
	fine flower.	
A. eine	schöne Blume,	a
	fine flower.	

3. Neuter.

N. ein	schönes Feld,	a fine field.
G. eines	schönen Feldes,	of a fine field.
D. einem	schönen Felde,	to a fine field.
A. ein	schönes Feld,	a fine field.

THE ADJECTIVE FOLLOWING A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

1. Masculine.

Singular.

N. mein	guter Sohn,	my
	good son.	
G. meines	guten Sohnes,	of my
	good son.	
D. meinem	guten Sohne,	to my
	good son.	
A. meinen	guten Sohn,	my
	good son.	

Plural.

meine guten	Söhne,	my good
	sons.	
meiner guten	Söhne,	of my good
	sons.	
meinen guten	Söhnen,	to my good
	sons.	
meine guten	Söhne,	my good
	sons.	

2. Feminine.

N. meine	gute Schwester,	my
	good sister.	
G. meiner	guten Schwester,	of my
	good sister.	

meine guten	Schwester,	my
	good sisters.	
meiner guten	Schwester,	of my
	good sisters.	

Singular.

D. meiner guten Schwester, to my good sister.
A. meine gute Schwester, my good sister.

Plural.

meinen guten Schwestern, to my good sisters.
meine guten Schwestern, my good sisters.

3. Neuter.

N. mein gutes Kind, my good child.	meine guten Kinder, my good children.
G. meines guten Kindes, of my good child.	meiner guten Kinder, of my good children.
D. meinem guten Kinde, to my good child.	meinen guten Kindern, to my good children.
A. mein gutes Kind, my good child.	meine guten Kinder, my good children.

Obs. Decline in the same manner with other nouns and adjectives: *dein*, thy; *sein*, his; *unser*, our; *euer*, your; *ihr*, her, their; *kein*, no.

A RECAPITULATORY TABLE*Of the Declension of German Adjectives.*

RULE I.				RULE II.			RULE III.		
The adjective without an article before a substantive.				The adjective preceded by the definite article.			The adjective preceded by the indefinite article.		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Singular.	N. er	e	es	e	e	e	er	e	es
	G. en	er	en	en	en	en	en	en	en
	D. em	er	em	en	en	en	en	en	en
	A. en	e	es	en	e	e	en	e	es
Plural.	N. e	For all genders.		en	For all genders.				
	G. er			en					
	D. en			en					
	A. e			en					

DECLENSION

Of Comparative and Superlative Adjectives.

Comparative and superlative adjectives are declined like the positive (See Meth. Part I. Obs. A., Lesson xli). Ex.:—

THE ADJECTIVE IN THE COMPARATIVE FOLLOWING A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

1. Masculine.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. sein früherer Vorfaß, his earlier design.	seine früheren Vorfäße, his earlier designs.
G. seines früheren Vorfaßes, of his earlier design.	seiner früheren Vorfäße, of his earlier designs.
D. seinem früheren Vorfaße, to his earlier design.	seinen früheren Vorfäßen, to his earlier designs.
A. seinen früheren Vorfaß, his earlier design.	seine früheren Vorfäße, his earlier designs.

2. Feminine.

N. seine frühere Bitte, his earlier request.	seine früheren Bitten, his ear- lier requests.
G. seiner früheren Bitte, of his earlier request.	seiner früheren Bitten, of his ear- lier requests.
D. seiner früheren Bitte, to his earlier request.	seinen früheren Bitten, to his ear- lier requests.
A. seine frühere Bitte, his earlier request.	seine früheren Bitten, his ear- lier requests.

3. Neuter.

N. sein früheres Versprechen, his earlier promise.	seine früheren Versprechen, his earlier promises.
G. seines früheren Versprechens, of his earlier promise.	seiner früheren Versprechen, of his earlier promises.
D. seinem früheren Versprechen, to his earlier promise.	seinen früheren Versprechen, to his earlier promises.
A. sein früheres Versprechen, his earlier promise.	seine früheren Versprechen, his earlier promises.

THE ADJECTIVE IN THE SUPERLATIVE PRECEDED BY A POSSESSIVE PRONOUN.

1. Masculine.

Singular.

- N. Ihr schönster Garten, your
finest garden.
G. Ihres schönsten Gartens, of
your finest garden.
D. Ihrem schönsten Garten, to
your finest garden.
A. Ihren schönsten Garten, your
finest garden.

Plural.

- Ihre schönsten Gärten, your
finest gardens.
Ihrer schönsten Gärten, of your
finest gardens.
Ihren schönsten Gärten, to your
finest gardens.
Ihre schönsten Gärten, your
finest gardens.

2. Feminine.

- N. Ihre schönste Blume, your
finest flower.
G. Ihrer schönsten Blume, of your
finest flower.
D. Ihrer schönsten Blume, to your
finest flower.
A. Ihre schönste Blume, your
finest flower.

- Ihre schönsten Blumen, your
finest flowers.
Ihrer schönsten Blumen, of your
finest flowers.
Ihren schönsten Blumen, to your
finest flowers.
Ihre schönsten Blumen, your
finest flowers.

3. Neuter.

- N. Ihr schönstes Haus, your
finest house.
G. Ihres schönsten Hauses, of your
finest house.
D. Ihrem schönsten Hause, to your
finest house.
A. Ihr schönstes Haus, your
finest house.

- Ihre schönsten Häuser, your
finest houses.
Ihrer schönsten Häuser, of your
finest houses.
Ihren schönsten Häusern, to your
finest houses.
Ihre schönsten Häuser, your
finest houses¹.

THE ADJECTIVE TAKEN SUBSTANTIVELY.

When taken substantively the adjective is declined in the same manner (Meth. Part I., Lesson xx). Ex.:—

¹ See Obs. Page 54.

1. Masculine.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
N. der Weise,	the wise man.	die Weisen, the wise men. (sages.)
G. des Weisen,	of the wise man.	der Weisen, of the wise men.
D. dem Weisen,	to the wise man.	den Weisen, to the wise men.
A. den Weisen,	the wise man.	die Weisen, the wise men.

2. Feminine.

N. die Schöne,	the fair one.	die Schönen, the fair ones.
G. der Schönen,	of the fair one.	der Schönen, of the fair ones.
D. der Schönen,	to the fair one.	den Schönen, to the fair ones.
A. die Schöne,	the fair one.	die Schönen, the fair ones.

3. Neuter.

Obs. In the neuter gender adjectives used substantively have no plural.

N. das Gute,	the good (what is good in itself).
G. des Guten,	of the good.
D. dem Guten,	to the good.
A. das Gute,	the good.

In the same manner may be declined :

Der Bekannte, the acquaintance.	Der Geliebte, the lover (beloved).
— Deutsche, the German.	— Heilige, the saint.
— Fremde, the stranger.	— Reisende, the traveller.
— Gelehrte, the learned man.	— Verwandte, the relation, &c. &c.

And for the neuter :

Das Edle, the noble (what is noble).	Das Schöne, the beautiful.
— Erhabene, the sublime.	— Hübsche, the pretty, &c.

Ich habe oft geschossen in das Schwarze,
Und manchen schönen Preis mir heimgebracht
Vom Freudenschießen. Aber heute will ich
Den Meisterschuß thun und das Beste mir
Im ganzen Umkreis des Gebirgs gewinnen.

Schiller's Wilhelm Tell.

Often have I hit the *black mark*,
 And brought home many a fine prize
 From the shooting festival. But to-day I will
 Do the master shot, and gain the *best thing*
 In the whole circuit of the mountains.

But with *ein, kein, mein, &c.* the nouns above must be:

Ein Bekannter, an acquaintance.	Ein Reisender, a traveller.
— Deutscher, a German.	— Verwandter, a relation, &c.
— Fremder, a stranger.	

All these may be used in the same way for the feminine, for which they are, when substantively used with the indefinite article, the same as with the definite, thus:—

Die or eine Bekannte, the, or a female acquaintance.	Die or eine Geliebte.
Die or eine Deutsche.	— — — Heilige.
— — — Fremde.	— — — Reisende.
— — — Gelehrte.	— — — Verwandte, &c.

As for the neuter adjective substantively taken with the indefinite article, the following phrases will show how it is used:—

Ich wünsche Ihnen ein Gleiches, I wish you the same.

Ich will ein Gleiches thun, I will do the same.

Eines Solchen (genitive) hätte ich mich nicht versehen, I should not have expected such a thing.

Ich verführe mich eines Besseren (genitive) zu Ihnen, I am persuaded better things of you.

Er hat mich eines Besseren (genitive) belehrt, he has set me right.

Das ist ein Anderes, that is different.

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

The pronouns, as we have seen (Method Part II., page 45), are divided into six classes, viz.:—

- 1st. The Personal pronouns.
- 2nd. The Possessive.
- 3rd. The Demonstrative.
- 4th. The Relative.
- 5th. The Interrogative.
- 6th. The Indefinite.

 DIVISION I.
Personal Pronouns.

As the table of these pronouns, in all their variations, will easily be found in the Method (Part I., Lesson xxx.), it will be sufficient to explain here to the learners an easy way of learning them by heart, which has always proved successful with my pupils. This will at the same time oblige me to give their declension, but under a different form.

Make a kind of gamut of each person, and when you have learnt the first and second persons singular, repeat them both together; then proceed to the third person singular masculine, and when this is known, repeat all the three persons singular together, and so on, till you know all the personal pronouns by heart. Thus:—

	N.	G.	D.	A.
1st person singular,	ich,	meiner,	mir,	miß.
2d " "	du,	deiner,	dir,	diß.
3d " " masculine,	er,	seiner,	ihm,	ihn.
" " " feminine,	sie,	ihrer,	ihr,	sie.
" " " neuter,	es,	seiner,	ihm,	es.
1st " plural,	wir,	unser,	uns,	uns.
2d " "	ihr,	euer,	euch,	euch.
3d " "	sie,	ihrer,	ihnen,	sie.

As soon as the learner is able to say them by heart in this manner, it will be necessary for him to try to say them with their English translation. Thus:

	N.	G.	D.	A.
1st person sing.	ich, I;	meiner, of me;	mir, to me;	miß, me.
2d " "	du, thou;	deiner, of thee;	dir, to thee;	diß, thee.
3d " " masc.	er, he;	seiner, of him;	ihm, to him;	ihn, him.
" " " fem.	sie, she;	ihrer, of her;	ihr, to her;	sie, her.
" " " neut.	es, it;	seiner, of it;	ihm, to it;	es, it.
1st " plur.	wir, we;	unser, of us;	uns, to us;	uns, us.
2d " "	ihr, you;	euer, of you;	euch, to you;	euch, you.
3d " "	sie, they;	ihrer, of them;	ihnen, to them;	sie, them.

Obs. The reflective pronouns are quite the same for all persons and cases, as the personal pronouns, except the third, which is *sich*, self, for the singular as well as for the plural, for the dative as well as for the accusative (See Meth. Part I., Lesson lxxii., Part II., Note 1, page 45).

Ex. :—

3d person sing. masc.	er	begnügt	sich (Acc.),	he contents himself.
" " " fem.	sie	begnügt	sich (Acc.),	she contents herself.
" " " neut.	es	begnügt	sich (Acc.),	it contents itself.
" " plur.	sie	begnügen	sich (Acc.),	they content themselves.
" " " masc.	er	schmeichelt	sich (Dat.),	he flatters himself.
" " " fem.	sie	schmeichelt	sich (Dat.),	she flatters herself.
" " plur.	sie	schmeicheln	sich (Dat.),	they flatter themselves.

DIVISION II.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

They are divided into two classes, viz. :—

a) Conjunctive or adjective possessive pronouns.

b) Substantive or absolute possessive pronouns (See Meth. Part II., page 46).

A. Adjective possessive pronouns are declined in the singular like the indefinite, and in the plural like the definite article. They are the following:—

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
1st person singular,	mein,	meine,	mein,	my.
2d " "	dein,	deine,	dein,	thy.
3d " " masc. and neut.	sein,	seine,	sein,	his, its.
" " " feminine,	ihr,	ihre,	ihr,	her.
1st " plural,	unser,	unsere	unser,	our.
2d " "	euer,	eure,	euer,	your.
3d " "	ihr,	ihre,	ihr,	their.

Obs. As is seen, this last person is exactly the same as the third person feminine, *ihr*, her. When used, out of politeness, for the second person, it is written with a large letter, thus: *Ihr*, your.

The declension of the possessive pronouns being already known from that of the indefinite and definite article, and from the declension of the adjectives with which it has been given (See pages 55, 56, 58, 59), it is useless to present here the declension of each person. Their terminations are exactly the same, with the differences only of gender and case. For the sake of clearness, however, I give the declensions of the two only persons which might present some difficulty, on account of their being often abridged, namely: *unser*, our; and *euer*, your.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	unfer,	unfere,	unfer,	our.
	abridged, unste.			
G.	unfereð,	unferet,	unfereð,	of our.
	abridged, unsteð or unferð,	unferet,	unsteð or unferð.	
D.	unferem,	unferet,	unferem,	to our.
	abridged, unstem or unferm,	unferet,	unstem or unferm.	
A.	unferen,	unfere,	unfer,	our.
	abridged, unsten or unferm,	unste.		

Plural.

For all genders.

N.	unfere,	abridged unste.
G.	unferet,	„ unferet.
D.	unferen,	„ unsten or unferm.
A.	unfere,	„ unste.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	euer,	euer,	euer,	your.
	abridged, eute,			
G.	eueres,	eueret,	eueres,	of your.
	abridged, eures or euerð,	eueret,	eures or euerð.	
D.	euerem,	eueret,	euerem,	to your.
	abridged, eurem or euerem,	eueret,	eurem or euerem.	
A.	eueren,	eueret,	euer,	your.
	abridged, euren or euern,	eute,	eur.	

Plural.

For all genders.

N.	euer,	abridged, eute.
G.	eueret,	„ eueret.
D.	eueren,	„ euren or euern.
A.	eueret,	„ eute.

(See Method, Part I., Obs. Lesson xxi.)

B. Substantive or absolute possessive pronouns are:—

der, die, daß meine	or meinige,	mine.
der, die, daß deine	or deinige,	thine.
der, die, daß seine	or seinige,	his, its.
der, die, daß ihre	or ihrige,	hers.
der, die, daß unsere	or unserige,	ours.
der, die, daß eure	or eurige,	yours.
der, die, daß ihre	or ihrige,	theirs.

These are declined exactly like the adjective preceded by the definite article (See Rule II., page 55). Ex.:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. der meine or meinige, mine.	die meinen or meinigen, mine.
G. deß meinen or meinigen, of mine.	der meinen or meinigen, of mine.
D. dem meinen or meinigen, to mine.	den meinen or meinigen, to mine.
A. den meinen or meinigen, mine.	die meinen or meinigen, mine.

But instead of: *der, die, daß meine or meinige; der, die, daß deine or deinige, &c.*, we may also say:—

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
meiner,	meine,	meines,	mine.
deiner,	deine,	deines,	thine.
seiner,	seine,	seines,	his, its.
ihrer,	ihre,	ihrer,	hers.
unserer,	unsere,	unserer,	ours.
eurer,	eure,	eurer,	yours.
ihrer,	ihre,	ihrer,	theirs.

Which, as is seen, receive the characteristic endings of the definite article. (See Meth. Part I. Obs. Lesson ix., and Obs. A., Lesson lxiii.)

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

They are of two kinds, viz.

a) Those which express a relation of place.

b) Those which designate before hand the person or thing to which the relative pronoun which always follows them relates, and may therefore be termed determinative or predeterminating pronouns.

A. Demonstrative pronouns expressing a relation of place are :—

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
dieser,	diese,	dieses,	this.
jener,	jene,	jenes,	that.

They are declined exactly like the definite article, and have the same value before the adjective (See pages 56, 57). Ex. :—

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>	
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		For all genders	
N. dieser,	diese,	dieses,	this.	diese,	these.
G. dieses,	dieser,	dieses,	of this.	dieser,	of these.
D. diesem,	dieser,	diesem,	to this.	diesen,	to these.
A. diesen,	diese,	dieses,	this.	diese,	these.
<hr/>				<hr/>	
N. jener,	jene,	jenes,	that.	jene,	those.
G. jenes,	jener,	jenes,	of that.	jener,	of those.
D. jenem,	jener,	jenem,	to that.	jenen,	to those.
A. jenen,	jene,	jenes,	that.	jene,	those.

Obs. The definite article may be used instead of these pronouns; but, as a pronoun it must be distinguished from the article by a stress in the pronunciation. Its declension in this case varies from the definite article in the genitive singular and plural, and in the dative plural. Thus :—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	For all genders.
N. der,	die,	das.	die.
G. dessen (deß),	deren (der),	dessen (deß).	derer.
D. dem,	der,	dem.	denen.
A. den,	die,	das.	die.

B. Determinative pronouns are :—

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	For all genders.
derjenige,	diejenige,	dasjenige,	that or the one.
derjenige,	diejenige,	dasjenige,	those.
derjenige,	diejenige,	dasjenige,	the same.
derjenige,	diejenige,	dasjenige,	the same.
derjenige,	diejenige,	dasjenige,	such.
derjenige,	diejenige,	dasjenige,	such.

The two first (*derjenige*, *derjenige*) are declined exactly like the definite article with an adjective (See Rule II., page 55), with this only difference that they are spelt in one word. Ex.:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Masc.		For all genders.
N. derjenige,	the one, or that.	diejenigen, those.
G. derjenigen,	of the one.	derjenigen, of those.
D. demjenigen,	to the one	denjenigen, to those.
A. denjenigen,	the one.	diejenigen, those.

N. derselbe,	the same.	diejenigen,	the same.
G. desselben,	of the same.	derjenigen,	of the same.
D. demselben,	to the same.	denjenigen,	to the same.
A. denselben,	the same.	diejenigen,	the same.

Obs. *Derjenige*, *diejenige*, *dasjenige*, may also be substituted by the definite article, the declension of which is then exactly the same as when it stands for *dieser*, *diese*, *dieses* (See Obs. preceding page).

Solcher, *solche*, *solches*, *such*, is declined according to the characteristic terminations of the definite article, but loses

its inflections before the indefinite article, and assumes the form of an adjective when preceded by it or by *sein* (See *Meth.*, Part I., Lesson lxxxiv). *Ex.*:—

Solch ein Mensch, such a man; *solch eine That*, such an action; *solch ein Verbrechen*, such a crime.

Ein solcher Mann, such a man; *eine solche Frau*, such a woman; *ein solches Kind*, such a child; *solche Menschen*, such men, &c.

DIVISION IV.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
These are:	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> .
And its substitute:	<i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i> .

They are declined like the definitive article of which they have the value before the adjective; their declension is the following:

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
N.	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or,	<i>der</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>das</i> ,	which.
G.	<i>welches</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or,	<i>dessen</i> ,	<i>deren</i> ,	<i>dessen</i> ,	of which.
D.	<i>welchem</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	<i>welchem</i> ,	or,	<i>dem</i> ,	<i>der</i> ,	<i>dem</i> ,	to which.
A.	<i>welchen</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or,	<i>den</i> ,	<i>die</i> ,	<i>das</i> ,	which.

Plural.

For all genders.

N.	<i>welche</i> ,	or,	<i>die</i> ,	which.
G.	<i>welcher</i> ,	or,	<i>deren</i> ,	of which.
D.	<i>welchen</i> ,	or,	<i>denen</i> ,	to which.
A.	<i>welche</i> ,	or,	<i>die</i> ,	which.

Obs. A. When the definite article stands for *welcher*, its genitive case plural is not *derer*, but *deren*. *Welcher* is never used in the genitive, as the genitives *dessen*, *deren*,

are preferred to the genitives *welches*, *welcher*, being more easily distinguished from the nominative.

To show the learner how the determinative pronoun *derjenige* is always followed by the relative pronoun *welcher*, we give them here their declensions together :

Singular.

Masculine.

N. <i>derjenige</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	or <i>der</i> ,	that or the one which.
G. <i>desjenigen</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or <i>dessen</i> ,	of that or the one which.
D. <i>demjenigen</i> ,	<i>welchem</i> ,	or <i>dem</i> ,	to that or the one which.
A. <i>denjenigen</i> ,	<i>welchen</i> ,	or <i>den</i> ,	that or the one which.

Feminine.

N. <i>diejenige</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	or <i>die</i> ,	that or the one which.
G. <i>derjenigen</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	or <i>deren</i> ,	of that or the one which.
D. <i>derjenigen</i> ,	<i>welcher</i> ,	or <i>der</i> ,	to that or the one which.
A. <i>diejenige</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	or <i>die</i> ,	that or the one which.

Neuter.

N. <i>dasjenige</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or <i>das</i> ,	that or the one which.
G. <i>desjenigen</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or <i>dessen</i> ,	of that or the one which.
D. <i>demjenigen</i> ,	<i>welchem</i> ,	or <i>dem</i> ,	to that or the one which.
A. <i>dasjenige</i> ,	<i>welches</i> ,	or <i>das</i> ,	that or the one which.

Plural.

For all genders.

N. <i>diejenigen</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	or <i>die</i> ,	those which.
G. <i>derjenigen</i> ,	<i>welcher</i>	or <i>deren</i> ,	of those which.
D. <i>denjenigen</i> ,	<i>welchen</i> ,	or <i>denen</i> ,	to those which.
A. <i>diejenigen</i> ,	<i>welche</i> ,	or <i>die</i> ,	those which.

Obs. B. We have seen before, that instead of *derjenige* *welcher*, we may equally say : *der*, *welcher*, &c. (See *Obs.* page 76).

Obs. C. *Wer* may sometimes be substituted for *derje-*

nige, welcher, and was for dasjenige, welches (das, was), but it has no plural. Ex.:—

Wer (for derjenige, welcher) nicht hören will, muß fühlen, he who will not listen must feel.

Was (for dasjenige, welches, das, was) Sie mir sagen scheint vernünftig, what you tell me seems reasonable.

DIVISION V.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

These are : Wer ? who ? was ? what ?

Welcher, welche, welches ? which ?

Was für ein ? What (meaning what kind of) ?

Wer is used for the masculine and feminine, and was for the neuter. They have no plural, and are declined in the following manner :

	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.	
N. wer ?	who ?	was ?	what ? Is followed by the nominative.
G. wessen ?	whose ?	wessen ?	whose ? — — the genitive.
D. wem ?	to whom ?	wem ?	to what ? — — the dative.
A. wen ?	whom ?	was ?	what ? — — the accusative.

Examples.

	Questions.	Answers.
N.	Wer ist da ? who is there ?	Ich, I ; du, thou ; er, he ; der Vater, the father ; die Mutter, the mother, &c.
	Was ist das ? what is that ?	Ein Buch, a book ; eine Feder, a pen ; ein Messer, a knife.
G.	Wessen Haus ist das ? whose house is that ?	Meines Bruders, my brother's ; seiner Mutter, his mother's ; des genannten Kindes, the said child's.

Questions.

D. Wem gehört der Hut? to whom
belongs the hat?

A. { Wem hast du gesehen? whom
have you seen?
Was suchst du? what do you
seek?

Answers.

Mir, to me; ihm, to him; meinem
Bruder, to my brother; meiner
Schwester, to my sister; dem
Kinde, to the child.

Ihn, him; sie, her; den Freund,
the friend; die Schwester, the
sister; das Mädchen, the girl.

Meinen Hut, my hat; meine
Feder, my pen; das Buch, the
book.

Welcher, welche, welches, as an interrogative pronoun, is
declined exactly like the relative pronoun welcher, welche,
welches.

Was für ein? plur. was für? what? is used to designate
the nature or kind of a thing. Ex.:

Was für einen Tisch haben
Sie?

Ich habe einen hölzernen
Tisch.

Was für eine Feder haben
Sie?

Eine Stahlfeder.

Was für ein Messer haben
Sie?

Ein eisernes.

Was für Tische haben Sie?
Hölzerne.

Was für ein Leuchter ist das?
Es ist ein silberner.

Was für ein Messer ist das?
Es ist ein silbernes.

What table have you?

I have a wooden table.

What pen have you?

A steel pen.

What knife have you?

An iron one.

What tables have you?

Wooden ones.

What candlestick is that?

It is a silver one.

What knife is that?

It is a silver one.

DIVISION VI.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

They express persons or things in an indefinite manner. Some of them are declined, others not. The following are indeclinable:

Man, one, the people, any
(See Meth. Part I. Lesson 50).

Es, it, so (Lesson xlv.).

Etwas, something, any
thing (Lessons vii. and
liii.).

Nichts, nothing, not any
thing (Lesson vii.).

Einander, each other (Lesson lxxxviii.).

Selbst or selber, self, selves
(Lesson xci.).

Allein, alone.

The following are declined, some like adjectives, others like an article, and others again assume both the form of an adjective and of an article.

Ein, eine, ein, a or an, one, is declined like an article and like an adjective. Ex.: der, die, das eine, the one; plur. die einen, the one (ones).

When a noun is understood ein takes the characteristic endings of the definite article. Ex.:—

Ist ein Fremder angekommen?

Es ist einer angekommen.

Wieviel Hüte haben Sie?

Ich habe nur einen.

Wieviel Kinder hat Ihr Bruder?

Er hat nur eines (or eins).

Has a foreigner arrived?

One has arrived.

How many hats have you?

I have but one.

How many children has
your brother?

He has but one².

² See Lessons xx., xxv. and lxxx., Meth., Part I.

Kein, keine, kein, no, none, not a, or not any; plur. keine, no, none, or not any, is declined like the indefinite article ein. When a substantive is understood, it has, like ein, the characteristic terminations of the definite article. Ex. :—

Ist Wein da?	Is there any wine?
Es ist keiner da.	There is none.
Haben Sie Brod?	Have you any bread?
Ich habe keines.	I have none.
Hat er Bücher?	Has he any books?
Er hat keine.	He has not any.

(See Lessons xix and lxxx., Meth., Part I.)

All, all, every, is declined like the definite article. It is never preceded or followed by an article, but may be so by a pronoun. Ex. :—

N. Aller gute Wein,	all the good wine.
G. Alles guten Weins,	of all the good wine.
D. Allen guten Weine,	to all the good wine.
A. Allen guten Wein,	all the good wine.
Fem. Alle gute Butter,	all the good butter.
Neut. Alles gute Wasser,	all the good water.
Plur. Alle gute Kinder,	all the good children, &c.

Obs. A. When two words like all, which do not take the definite article, such as, dieser, this; jener, that; &c., are placed one after the other, they have each the characteristic endings of this article. Ex. :—

Aller dieser Wein (not diese),	all this wine.
Alles dieses Geld (not diese),	all this money.
Alle diese Kinder,	all these children.
Alle diese guten Kinder,	all these good children.

B. In familiar style, when *all* is followed by a pronoun, it often rejects its termination. Ex. :—

All sein Geld, all his money.

(See Lessons xxxiv. li. and lxxx., Meth. Part I.)

Ander, other, is declined like an adjective. Ex. :—

*Anderer Käse, andere Milch,
anderes Brod, andere
Pferde.*

Der andere, die anderen.

*Ein anderer, eine andere,
ein anderes.*

Haben Sie andere Pferde?

*Ich habe andere, ich habe
keine andere.*

*Hat Ihr Bruder ein anderes
Haus?*

Er hat ein anderes.

Other cheese, other milk,
other bread, other
horses.

The other, the others.

Another.

Have you other houses?

I have others, I have no
others.

Has your brother another
house?

He has another.

(See Lesson xxiii. and lxxx., Meth. Part I.)

Beide, both, is declined like an adjective. Ex. :—

*Haben Sie meine beiden
Hüte?*

*Haben Sie mein Buch oder
das meines Freundes?*

Ich habe beide.

Have you both my hats?

Have you my book or my
friend's?

I have both.

Obs. When *beide* represents two different things, the singular neuter *beides* is employed. Ex. :—

Haben Sie den Beutel oder das Geld ?	Have you the purse or the money ?
Ich habe beides.	I have both.

(See Lesson xxiv., Meth., Part I.)

Einige or *etliche*, a few, some, sundry, expresses more than a singular, in which number it is therefore seldom used. It is declined according to the characteristic terminations of the definite article, by which it cannot be preceded or followed. Ex. :—

Haben Sie einige Federn ?	Have you a few pens ?
Ich habe einige.	I have a few.
Er hat einige gute Bücher.	He has some good books.

(See Lesson xxiii., Meth. Part I.)

Jeder, *jede*, *jedes*, each, or each one, has no plural, and is declined like *all*, according to the characteristic terminations of the definite article. Preceded by the indefinite article, it is declined like an adjective preceded by this article. Ex. :—

Jeder Mensch hat seine Fehler.	Every man has his de- fects.
Ein jeder spricht davon.	Every one speaks of it.
Ein jeder nach seinem Ge- schmack.	Each according to his taste.

(See Lesson lxxii., Meth. Part I.)

Mancher, *manche*, *manches*, plur. *manche*, many a one, some, is declined according to the characteristic terminations of the definite article which it never takes. Ex. :—

Mancher große Herr.	Many a great lord.
Manches brave Mädchen.	Many a brave girl.
Mancher gibt sich für reich aus, der es nicht ist.	Many a one pretends to be rich who is not so.
Manche Frauen übertreffen die Männer an Verstand.	Some women surpass men in wit.

Mehrere or mehrere, and verschiedene, many, several, are declined according to the characteristic terminations of the definite article, but preceded by a word of the characteristic terminations, or by ein, mein, sein, &c., they are declined like adjectives. Ex.:—

Er hat mehrere gute Kinder.	He has several good children.
Er ist mit verschiedenen Dingen beschäftigt.	He is busy about several things.

(See Lessons xxv and lxxx., Meth. Part I.)

Jemand, some one, or any one, and Niemand, no one, not any one, are, of course, used only in the singular, and declined in the following manner:—

N. Jemand, G. Jemandes, D. Jemandem, A. Jemanden, some one or somebody.
N. Niemand, G. Niemandes, D. Niemandem, A. Niemanden, nobody.

Examples.

Kennen Sie Jemanden in dieser Stadt?	Do you know any one in this town?
Ich kenne Niemanden hier.	I know no one here.

(Lesson xii.)

Jedermann, every one, every body, takes only an *s* in the genitive, and remains invariable in all the other cases, thus : N. Jedermann, G. Jedermanns, D. Jedermann, A. Jedermann. Ex. :—

Jedermann spricht von Ihrem neuen Buche.

Everybody talks of your new book.

Obs. I have to speak of *viel*, much, and *wenig*, little, though these words do not belong to this chapter. But their frequent use in German, notwithstanding their hitherto unsettled state with regard to declension, often embarrasses foreigners, and makes it incumbent upon me to explain them. They are by some grammarians considered as adjectives, by others as indefinite numerals ; but they may be used as either, and even stand as adverbs of quantity. They are declined like adjectives when preceded by an article, pronoun or preposition, or when they stand alone and are used substantively ; otherwise they are indeclinable.

Examples.

Das viele Geld, das er hat.

The great quantity of money which he has.

Das wenige Geld.

The small quantity of money.

Das Wenige, was ich habe.

The little I am possessed of.

Sein vieles Geld.

His great quantity of money.

Seine vielen Geschäfte.

His numerous affairs.

Mit Vielem hält man Haus,
mit Wenigem kommt man
auch aus (a proverb).

You may keep house with
much as well as with
little.

Haben Sie viel Geld?

Have you much money?

Hat er viel Wein?	Has he much wine?
Ich habe nur wenig Milch.	I have but little milk.
Er hat nur wenig Fleisch.	He has but little meat.

Obs. B. Wenig, with the indefinite article before it, is not declined, nor is the article. Examples:—

Ein wenig Wein.	A little wine.
Ein wenig Wasser.	A little water.
Ich bitte Sie um ein wenig Salz.	I ask you for a little salt.

(See Lesson xxii., Meth., Part I.)

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Terjénia
determ
the or

Derjélsé,
termin
70.

DIPHTH
tened.
thong
soften.

Ein, ein
noun).

Einige
prono
78.

EXCEP
stanti
the ra
Obs. i
take
singul
minati
plural
dical
in c, d
derive
10; 3
classe
6, 7,
culine
the si
rule i
c n, l
in c r,
in the
m a n r
inine
in the
witho
which
soften
19; w
witho
vowel
syllab
tainin
are no
other
Obs.,



